

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE REASON WHY.

HARD TIMES — THE WATCHWORD OF THIS DECENNIUM — IMAGINARY CAUSES — THE AMATEUR — THE MAN WHO UNDERSELLS — CATCHING THE TRADE — UNTRUE ESTIMATING — UNIONS AND MASTER PRINTERS — PROTECTED BY A UNION — CHEAP WORK VS. GOOD WORK — GOOD WORK NECESSARY TO SUCCESS — THE REAL CAUSE OF THE EVIL — THE REASON WHY — HARD TIMES ONCE MORE.

BY GUSTAV BORHM.

ARD times! These two words have almost become H stereotype phrases, within the boundaries of conversation, among business men. As a rule, political changes in the government have from time to time given new hopes that they would soon be stricken from the vocabulary of American citizens, and still we have not yet reached this point. Yet they are hovering above our heads; still we hear it daily, hard times! hard times! Do we wonder that the printer's trade is also subject to the terms of the general depression in the business world? While the effort is made to elevate the trade, to educate the workman, to bring him to the pitch of utility, to enable him to do the very best in his line, one frightens before the responsibility loaded upon oneself by encouraging a person to devote his time, brain and labor to acquire a knowledge, which, even in the very best case, in case of the so-called independence of being a proprietor of a printing establishment, will hardly guarantee him more than an existence, full of trouble and work, with but little chance to make more than a living. This, so we are assured, is the present state of the printer's business. Have these men, whom we induce to follow this vocation, not a right to demand satisfaction, after having spent the best years of their lives to acquire a training which but renders them a pittance after they get through with it? What will they who have encouraged them to choose the printer's trade, to remain in the ranks when almost every circumstance advised to quit the case, to throw the stick in a corner, leave the press and take hold of something else which will prove more remunerative than the art preservative, what will they who are charged with such encouragement by those who trusted to their words, to their writing, answer?

They will answer, the general depression of business, whether in consequence of political or politico-economical circumstances, cannot be blamed upon their shoulders, and the reasons, therefore, may be looked for by national economists; that their trade is, in general, not more subjected to disadvantages caused by the commercial depression, than any other trade or business. In fact, the printer's business is less endangered by tariff politics than many other branches of business, the productions of which are liable to be suspended, if advantages of a free trade guarantee a profitable importation. And what discomforts and special troubles may otherwise arise to the printer cannot be pushed in the shoes of those who preached, to be wholly what one choosed to be; they are, as a rule, a consequence of individual miscalculations or misappropriation of the knowledge which one has acquired. Let us investigate the evils which cause so many master printers to complain about the depression in their business, to charge unjustly a hundred different factors, the workingmen, the unions, excessive competition, etc., with the cause of their discomfort.

Among the number of these partly actual, partly imaginary, causes are:

- 1. The amateur printer.
- 2. The man who undersells.
- 3. The man who tries to catch a customer (vulgarly spoken) by underestimating.
 - 4. The printer whose calculations are untrue.
- 5. The pressure of unions upon the master printers. The first of these grievances, although often put up as a damaging factor, is actually but an imaginary ghost. Which real printer, who has learned his trade and knows what experience is wanted to be a printer, will ever fear the amateur? He is, in comparison to the real printer, not more than one of these neat miniature houses cut from a block of wood by the hands of a "Nürnberger" citizen, to the magnificent mansion which is the outgrowth of civilization, the fruit of genius and study, such as but a well-trained builder can erect. The amateur is no danger to the trade. He who fears him will do

better to leave the ranks and be contented.

The second factor in question, the printer who beats his opponent without regard of profits, is also but an

imaginary hinderance to the welfare of the trade. A man cannot last very long if he sells goods below actual cost. Let him do so if he desires; remain idle until he blows out his own light. It will not last very long until this happens. You can well afford to wait.

Further, we find the printer who will offer to sell your goods at a lower rate than you will be able to furnish them. This is but a coup d'etat to catch the trade, as it is called. What a poor policy! I know of cases where such ungentlemanlike and unbusinesslike bearing has been sadly punished, the printer in question having been permitted to print the work at prices quoted, but has not been given any further chance to make up the loss. Do right to your customers and they will do right to you. Make your work good, and furnish it as low as you can without losing, so low that you would not care to do the work if wanted at a lower price. Advise your customer to go and have it done at the other place. Ten to one he will soon see into the game, and return again to his old home.

A fourth enemy to consider is the printer who will undersell you, unconscious of the damage he is doing to himself and his bank account. He will soon see that he is working for glory, and quit his foolish proceedings. The pressure of the working men, backed by a union, upon their employer is also at times mentioned as a factor which makes it impossible for the master printer to work with profit. It need not be especially explained that in most cases where union pressures have been applied, it has not been done to keep the master printer from any pecuniary (righteous) profit, but, as a rule, merely to protect the workingmen from disadvantages, often caused by the reckless business principles of their employer, and often to protect the latter.

I remember, some time ago, that a committee of the German Typographical Union of New York City (No. 7) went the rounds to investigate the business manner of the master printers, as far as their rates were concerned, that is, to find out which offices did not pay union rates to their men. This was done, as I have been assured by the committee, to protect such offices as pay the union rates from a damaging opposition, the union refusing to send any help to any office whose men were paid below the stipulated union rates, thus forcing a number of master printers who formerly only paid union prices to their piece hands, whenever they needed such help, to introduce the union scale throughout their office, if they ever depended upon any help by union hands. In this manner the prices demanded for work by master printers soon became more uniform, as no one with common sense accepted any work below the union rates, and a reasonable profit added. The above teaches us that all the reasons assigned are actually not existing. They are but momentary grievances, which a solid house, with good principles and a sound system, need not fear, and which it can avoid.

Another question is the demand for cheap work. There are very few customers nowadays who ask for good work. Cheap, cheap, and once more cheap, is the watchword of the day. Who of the great mass ordering printing asks: "How good can you do it without regard to cost?" They all ask: "How much?" Everything must be estimated

before an order is given. It is estimated by a dozen offices, and the lowest bidder gets the job. A printer, especially in the first years of his existence, seldom puts all his outlay in stock, work and time in consideration when a job is to be estimated. He quietly hopes he will push it through in such and such a time, and bases thereupon his calculation. When the job is finished he will find that he must charge so much more, or be the loser. As a rule the labor of the foreman and such workmen as earn the most, who get paid by the week, not by the job, whose time and work cannot be measured by ems, is often put in by the estimating printer far below the actual cost. How many dollars must one be out of his pockets until he learns to figure exactly, and rather let the job go than charge for five hours' work, which will any time take double the amount. Still it is more profitable to remain idle than to give work away below cost price, or even at cost. No dealer in commercial goods will consent to such a business transaction, and, alas! how often do we meet with it even in well-regulated, well-managed printing establishments!

As far as cheap work in opposition to good work is concerned, I have been taught by years of experience that at the end it pays better to adhere to the principle: good work, and no sacrifice for it, whatever. In course of time the printer, whose imprint stands below good work only, will find himself and his business patronized by a number of customers who do not desire any slop work. They expect good work, and are willing to pay what is right. Customers desiring work done at a trifle, no matter how its appearance may be, will not find themselves at home in such an office. There will, perhaps, be no rush, push and overwork - alas! the so erroneously believed signs of prosperity — but the printer will get out of the capital invested in his business a well-deserved interest. Such an office, governed by the principle, GOOD WORK at the lowest price for GOOD WORK, will bear the stamp of satisfaction upon its every particle. Every man in the office will earn an acceptable living in a clean, neatly-kept workroom; he will not tumble over ink-pots and sweepings, not breathe the foul air of dirtily-kept premises, so kept because there is no time to clean up and bring things in order. Every minute, every second, must be coined out to make up for low prices and cheap work; and if neither rush nor push, neither scolding nor hurrying, nor even the disregard of all cleanliness, can make up the difference in the profit and loss account, when at last this cheap printer finds out that his material, and often his health, diminishes in a frightfully speedy manner, in no comparison whatever with the percentage of his profits, he blows up his cheeks, takes his breast full of wind, and runs down his trade, or blames the hard times as the only reason why he is not as prosperous as he ought to be.

Hard manual labor must be esteemed by all who can appreciate it; but manual labor, deprived of the necessary government, by common sense and good business tact, can righteously be considered a case for the insane asylum.

What a broad back these hard times must have! They must bear an awful lot, as every sin of omission or commission is attributed to them.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND LAZINESS.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

OCCASIONALLY in a heated political contest a spark of truth flashes up from the heavily-beaten anvil of misstatement. "There is no conflict between capital and labor, but there is between labor and laziness," said a candidate for a high office, recently, and there is ample food for thought in the epigrammatic sentence.

The proposition, taken per se, bears upon its face the solution of a very difficult problem, one that has vexed the world since the establishment of a mental value, and will as long as man and money remain distinct forces and antagonistic. But it must be taken with a considerable allowance of salt, at least so far as bearing upon the knights of the stick and rule—a most goodly brotherhood.

Speaking for the craft in general, we deny the assertion of "laziness," except as by a parity of reasoning, all of mankind are born with inclination for idleness, and that matter is created inert and has to be forced into action by mind. In all classes and conditions there are those inclined to take their ease, and will do so except when driven by the sharp spur of necessity. This comes in many forms. For the first place, love, in its highest and best development, and love of money, in its most sordid form, will contend. For parents, wife, and children, human muscles will be ceaselessly strained, and human brains unceasingly racked. With these incentives there will be nothing of sloth. The requirements of shelter, food, and clothing are powerful agents to drive men to toil. Pride is often a factor to the same end, and those suffering from the curse of cenomania will exert themselves to the utmost, for a time at least.

As a rule, we venture the assertion, and believe facts will sustain us, that there are as few lazy men to be found connected with printing as with any other occupation that can be named. It is a business that requires quick movement, rapid thought, prompt decision, and constant attention. From its ranks lazy men, by the natural order of its workings, are soon eliminated. The printing office is not the place for them; they speedily learn it, retire to something more congenial, and the ranks are purged of drones. With them there is no conflict, never has been, or will be. They care nothing for capital, save as a means of self-sustenance and selfgratification. The proposition, then, of a conflict between the two named unseen but powerful forces falls to the ground, for labor is seldom performed by laziness, and laziness will not labor when there is any possibility of

If, then, these premises are correct, labor has nothing to fear from its opposite, except as it may come from example, and the influence exerted upon the natural bent of mankind to take things easy, and too often, like Falstaff, "in mine own inn." That there is such an influence, a vile and pernicious, a degrading and demoralizing one, cannot be denied. The idle man inherently hates to see another at work. It is a serious

reflection, and a stinging commentary upon his own actions. He hates prosperity just in proportion to his own lack of it, and sneers at sobriety the more he is sunk in dipsomania. Unwilling to exalt himself, he seeks to drag others down to his own level, and his satanic highness, who is credited with finding employment for idle hands, keeps him constantly toiling (and much harder than he would do in legitimate business) to debase others, and make them slaves to poverty, and its long train of inconveniences and discomforts.

This is the very reverse of labor. It was ordained to elevate, ennoble, and bless, and everything antagonistic is contrary and detrimental to its perfect development, the carrying out of the Divine plan for man's better estate and harmony with his fellows.

Except, then, as judged from a strictly moral standpoint, there is no conflict between labor and laziness. The very nature of the case forbids such a consummation. With the former, rightly considered, there can be little of the latter, and with the latter little of the former. With the advent of the one, the other ceases; and save for the influence balefully exerted, the proposition is not worth considering. And this, for weal or woe, rests with the man himself. He is the controller of his fate in this respect, and the sole builder of his present and his future greatness or misery.

In this respect we are forced to acknowledge the conflict; farther, we deny its application. Yet that is sufficient to cause a man having the good of his fellows at heart to seriously reflect and regret. And how much laziness has influenced labor to its own undoing can never be estimated. An exhaustive statistical report is beyond the possibilities. There can never be a tabulated statement of human suffering. But the streets, the sorrowful homes, the wan, pinched faces, the unclothed forms, the records of police and other courts are all that is required. The evidence of the eyes are sufficiently convincing. More would be useless, and it is a sorry commentary upon what should be when nature has given smiling skies, fructifying rains, bountiful harvests, and enterprise waits impatiently for brain and muscle for the development of its plans.

Of all the busy workshops of the world, that of printing is the last for any disturbance of labor by laziness, for any influence of the latter over the former-the last place in which it should be permitted. Interest upon the capital invested, insurance, rent and other expenses connected with it go steadily on, and every hair of idleness is loss. It is an implied, if not a written, agreement that the employed shall do all within his power for the benefit of the employer, and an honest man will not attempt to ignore the obligation. For a certain wage he has morally pledged himself to devote his skill and his time-all of it during working hours-not to fritter it away, and do as little as is possible. And this is just as binding upon him as that of the employer to fulfill his portion of the contract, and promptly pay a just sum for the work performed.

In no well supervised printing office is laziness tolerated—should be in none. It is fatal to the efficiency as well as the morale, is destructive of manhood, and an unfair drain upon capital. It is a disease of rapid growth, and fundamentally opposed to progress; a fungus and parasite growth that should be ruthlessly destroyed, and the sooner the better for both parties to the contract.

Labor has to pay the wages of laziness and with no stinted hand. Everyone not self-supporting, not individually a bread winner, becomes a load that has to be carried—an old man of the sea upon the shoulders of the faithful toilsman. Directly or indirectly, labor is forced to support laziness, and here a just, proper and highly beneficial conflict might—aye, should—arise and be carried on to extermination.

Otherwise, save as above stated, in a moral point of view, we fail to see the contest between the two, and hold it to be simply the glossing over of a greater and more perplexing issue.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CHROMO-PHOTOTYPE.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

THE great progress brought about by the photomechanical engraving process, in the typographic arts, has recently been extended to color printing. No artistic work in colors could be produced by the printing press, until a short time ago a French process-worker began to use the photo-mechanical methods as described in The Inland Printer, as the Meissenbach, Ives and kindred processes, for the reproduction of pictures in their natural colors, on the type press.

Photographs have been printed in natural colors for fifteen years past, by Albert, in Munich, by means of the Lichtdruck process, and the reproduction of paintings of old masters, in natural colors, by means of photography, at the Paris International Exposition, in 1876, has been admired by everybody.

Today quite a number of French, English and German newspapers contain pictures printed in colors on the type press, which are very artistic; and it is to be hoped the process which enables them to do so will shortly be introduced in this country.

The drawing or photograph to be colored or photographed directly from nature, in the manner described hereafter, is copied by the same method as is employed in the Meissenbach process, by which a positive is taken of the picture. This is covered with a fine network of lines and dots, and a second negative is taken from it. From this an electrotype is made by the chrome-gelatine process.

It is well known that all colors are a combination of the three primary colors—red, yellow and blue. For chromo-phototype the picture is first photographed in the regular manner; then dissolved into lines and dots, and an electro taken from it. Next a red glass is inserted in front of the lens of the camera, and a negative taken again. As the plate has to be highly sensitized for this purpose, the best and most rapid working dry-plates must be used; and even then the exposure averages about four minutes, but the *exact* time must be governed by the

strength of the sunlight. The picture should be placed in such a position that sunlight or electric light falls directly upon it. The negative obtained by this method will contain a copy of all the colors derived from red, such as pink, lilac, orange, etc. The camera ought not to be changed while the negatives are being taken, to prevent the pictures getting out of focus.

Another negative is then taken with a yellow glass in front of the lens; and lastly, one with a blue glass. The time of exposure with the yellow glass is only half a minute, while twenty seconds is ample exposure for the blue. These three negatives contain the respective tints of all the colors in the picture, and are dissolved into dots and lines, as described. As dry plates are used, and the negatives must be perfectly opaque at the places where the sunlight should act through the chrome-gelatine film, care has to be taken when they are densified with mercury. An electrotype of every negative taken has to be made by photoengraving, whereupon they are ready for the press.

The first plate where the red glass has been used is printed first, with red ink; next comes the yellow plate, which is printed upon the red picture, with yellow ink. When dried, the plate in which the blue glass has been used is covered with blue ink, and the print is finally finished by using the first-made negative, without any glass, printed with black ink.

It is self-evident that by this method all the original colors of the drawing or photograph copied will come out to the finest details and shades, etc., with striking effect. Of course, care has to be taken to secure the best shades of the red, yellow and blue inks; also to have the lines and dots of the electrotype printed in black, very open, which may be accomplished by etching the plate deeper than is required when it is only printed in one color. For the reproduction of the negatives by photo-engraving, any of the methods described in the pages of The Inland Printer, during the past few months, can be used to advantage.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A SUGGESTION TO EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

BY T. B. BROWN.

A LATE number of the *Printers' Register* (St. Louis) acknowledges the receipt of "a batch of various kinds of high-class printing, some of which are accompanied by the names of the compositors and pressmen, in the imprint of the house."

The above brings forth a suggestion: It is the custom among artists and engravers to imprint their work, sometimes with the name of the concern publishing the same, and always with their own name. Several of the leading magazines, the *Century* and *Harpers'*, for instance, have apparently taken great pains to bring their engravers into prominence, by the constant use of their names in connection with their work, thus securing to them individually their full share of the praise or adverse criticism bestowed upon the picture. This serves not only to gratify, in a measure, the ambition of the workman, but also acts as an incentive for the production of superior work. It makes the workman responsible before the public for either a

good or a bad job, and a comparison of the current issue with that of five years back, of either of the magazines named, will show very plainly the results accruing from the policy as followed there.

Strictly speaking, the good job printer is an artist, and my suggestion is, that publishers and proprietors of printing establishments also adopt the policy of coupling the name of the compositor with that of the firm in imprints, something after this fashion:

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, PRINTERS - Smith, Comp.

This might not be practicable on jobs requiring the work of several compositors, but in the majority of cases it could be done without detracting one particle from the beauty of the job or the glory of the firm. It would give the compositor an additional degree of pride in his work, and would also tend to the production of a better class of composition. The writer knows of a couple of establishments that have adopted this plan, and they express themselves well pleased with the results.

Master printers! give the boys a share in the imprint, and, my word for it, you will be the gainer thereby.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE TRADE IN CANADA.

THE printing trade in the Queen's Dominion for sometime past has been particularly good. Reports all round, and from the most authentic sources indicate a largely increased consumption of printers' ink, and glad we are to chronicle such an important event in the history of a people with whom we are so intimately associated, and who have sprung from the same common heritage as ourselves. Good times for the craft mean a good deal more than what lies on the surface. The expression not only implies that our workmen are regularly and profitably engaged, but it goes considerably further, and lies deep in the recesses of the human understanding. It is evidence that the public mind has reached an important epoch in the history of the nation, and while, of course, assuming the cares and responsibilities of life, have resolved through the agency of an enlightened press to grapple intelligently with all the difficulties of the social and political problems that may arise, and are likely to engage the attention of the executive of the country. Such is the position of the loyal and intelligent Canadian of today; and it is worthy the respect and emulation of our own people. He is a worker; laziness is an unknown element with him, and there is not a grain of selfishness in his character. He is intensely patriotic, and to be a man and to make his country stand high in the councils of the world, is his most ardent hope and desire. Canada is especially dear to him. It is the land of his fathers, and is his own dear native land. It was within her fair borders that he first saw the light of day, and now in the sprightliness of his "glorious youthful prime," the strength of his opening manhood, and the clear justice of his strength of purpose, he hopes to mold her society after the patterns of the good and the great, and thus to increase her influence among the nations, and make her great, glorious, and free.

The people of Ontario, especially, are our good neighbors; and with them we have always lived on terms of an

intimacy amounting even to kinship. Their progress during the last decade has been somewhat remarkable. Their advancement hitherto had been slow, but of late it would appear as if they had got out of their swaddling clothes, and arisen, as one man, from their slumber, to a just conception of their own value and importance, and the consequence has been a general rising all along the line. The Queen City of Toronto, lying on the brow of lake Ontario, has, of late, made wonderful strides; at least doubled her population in a comparatively short time, and greatly increased in wealth. It has always been an acknowledged railway, banking and manufacturing center, but of late, large as these investments had previously been, they have now eclipsed their former proportions by at least five hundred per cent, and still the city goes on at wonderful pace, extending in all directions, and many branches of manufacturing industry are being constantly added to the present thrifty and frugal population. Other cities have followed in the wake of this new order of things, and have already given unmistakable signs of the "good time coming." We have every reason to believe that prosperous times are on the eve for the Dominion, and that they will be as enduring as they are now brisk. There is nothing of the spasmodic character connected with them. They are founded on experience and the requirements of the country; and we rejoice with the Canadians on their greatly increased development and general prosperity.

The population of the Dominion is now nearly five millions, all told; but it is spread over a larger area than that of the United States, which, of course, in one way, has a weakening tendency, for as sure as "knowledge is power," so "union is strength," and to have our friends around us in troublous times, especially when international disputes are on the boards, is a positive advantage. The public works of the Canadians have always been signalized by their boldness and extent. The enterprise of the Canadian Pacific railroad is an example, to wit: It is the largest railroad, under one management, in the world, extending from the rugged shores of the Atlantic coast to the quiet and peaceful seas of the Pacific. It has been a large undertaking, and has been rendered conspicuous by the numerous feats of engineering skill, which, in common justice, let us say, has been successfully managed by Canadians. Of course this railroad is largely built by English capital, loaned however, at low rates of interest, but guaranteed by the Canadian government; and this will tax the energies of her people for some time, but it will act as a powerful incentive toward drawing immigration and fostering wealth, and in building up a country and people second only in extent and population to our own on this continent.

The press of Canada has always been its pride, its hope, its strength. Conducted, as it has been, on the wide principles of justice to all, it has never failed in its intention to promote the best interests of the country, and the people, in turn, have always well sustained the efforts of that powerful agency. For the most part the newspapers are either conservative or liberal in politics. No middle men or independents are encouraged, and they fight the

battles of their respective parties with tenacity, determination, and great ability. However, since the confederation of the provinces, numerous departments have been detailed to the work and care of the local legislatures, and such have tended to modify the heat and impetuosity of former times. The newspapers in Ontario especially are quite a match for the very best in our own land. Their leaders have always been recognized by that dignity and justice which exalts a people, and are the distinguishing trait of the scholar and the gentleman; and they have often been so quoted by the very highest authority in the old world. Their enterprise is alike conspicuous and commendable. The morning dailies, as a rule, carry the full telegraph dispatches, are very handsomely printed from the fast webb presses, and in many cases from the INTER-CHANGEABLE type of American manufacturers.

Book printing and publishing are somewhat extensively carried on, and have become quite an industry in Canada; and year by year go on with increasing velocity and importance. Here, too, the work of the artistic job printer is heartily encouraged, and the workman, we understand, is well paid for his labor. There are quite a number of first-class workmen in Canada, and at times their specimens have graced the columns of The Inland Printer.

That our neighbors may righteously advance in the art preservative, and in every good word and work, is our most ardent desire, and that they may ever remain as "the brightest jewel in the crown of Britain" is our most sincere and latent hope.

A DAILY PRAYER FOR PRINTERS.

M. W. BLADES, in his "History of Printing," and referring to the year 1740, says the devotional element was the prevailing feature. Did a German workman, passing through a town, wend his way to the printing office, his common salutation upon entering was: "Gott grüss die Kunst" (God bless the Art). Was a boy bound apprentice, his first lesson was that honor and devotion were due to the heaven-born art, and to God, the Giver. Even the instruction books, in which the technicalities were explained to apprentices, bore the same religious tone, as the following quaint prayer, translated from "Die wohleingerichtete Buchdruckerei," of Ernesti, dated in the two hundred and eighty-first year since the discovery of printing, will show:

O Lord, Almighty God, printing is a noble art-a blessing thou hast reserved for mankind in these latter days, an art by which all conditions of men, and especially thy Holy Church, are greatly nourished. And since, Good Lord, thou hast of thy free grace given to me the opportunity of exercising an art and craft so exalted, I pray thee to guide me by thy Holy Spirit in using the same to thy honor. Thou knowest, dear Lord, that great diligence, continued care and the accurate knowledge of the characters of many languages are needful in this art. Therefore, I call to thee for help, that I may be careful and earnest, both in the setting of the type and in the printing of the same. Preserve my soul in the constant love of thy Holy Word and Truth, and my body in sobriety and purity, that so after a life here befitting a printer, I may hereafter, at the last coming of my most worthy Savior, Jesus Christ, be found a good workman in his sight, and wear the everlasting crown in his presence. Hear me, dearest God, for thy honor and my welfare. - Amen.

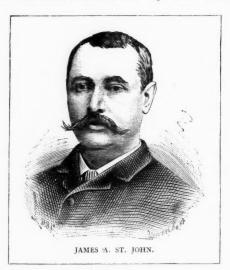
JAMES A. ST. JOHN.

A SUCCESSFUL REPRESENTATIVE TYPE FOUNDER.

WE are indebted to the *Printer's Review*, of Boston, for the following sketch of the career of a gentleman well and favorably known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER:

James A. St. John was born in the town of Harbor Grace, in the Island of Newfoundland, September 23, 1841, and is the youngest son of W. C. St. John, a writer and publisher, and a man well known for his scholarly learning and fondness for scientific study.

The family removed to the United States in 1853, and Mr. St. John's father and elder brothers, in company with J. S. Bartlett, started an English literary paper called the *Anglo-Saxon*. In 1856 James A. graduated from his school and entered the *Anglo-Saxon* office, but the



panic in 1857 put an end to the Anglo-Saxon, and the subject of our sketch sought and obtained employment in the Boston Type Foundry, where his mental and physical activity in a few years won for him a responsible position. In 1869 he was elected manager of the concern, which position he retained until 1871, when he resigned this place and the highest salary ever paid a type founder in the United States, and removed to St. Louis, starting a branch of the Boston Type Foundry. The success of the new venture was great, and in a very few years the branch supplied every daily paper in St. Louis, and many of the largest offices in the Southwest. In 1875, with Mr. C. Schraubstadter, Mr. St. John bought out the branch of the Boston Type Foundry, and began manufacturing in St. Louis, changing the name to the Central Type Foundry. This concern has grown under his management to be an immense establishment, having agencies in England, Australia, and every large city on the continent. Many of the styles brought out by the Central Type Foundry are of Mr. St. John's own design, and for which he has received patents. He has also invented many useful appliances for printers' use, all of them having met with great success. Mr. St. John is editor of the Printer's Register, and is very fond of literary work; this trait, in fact, is general in the St. John family, his brothers and sisters having all written for the press. His elder brother, C. Henry St. John, has published two volumes of poems of a high order

Mr. St. John is the patron of all athletic exercises, and finds much enjoyment in rowing, fishing, cricket, and other field sports. He is either president or vice-president of about every athletic society in or about St. Louis, and has been liberal in the support of various clubs. He is the warm personal friend of Hanlan, Trickett, Ross, and scores of professional oarsmen and athletes, all of whom are delighted to

engage his services as referee in their contests. Three years ago he brought out Gaudaur, the oarsman, who, it will be remembered, won two important races on the Charles river, in Boston, on July 4, 1885, and who is now champion of America.

Whatever Mr. St. John does he does with enthusiasm; the result is success. His life has been full of sunlight, and he often tells his friends: "Let us have a good time while we live, for we will be a long time dead." Mr. St. John is married, and has a son in his sixteenth year, "a chip of the old block." His house is always open to his friends, and the family are never happier than when entertaining a houseful. He intends staying in this world as long as he can, and in dying will have the consolation that no one can rob him of the fun he has had.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SERMONS IN OUR CHAPEL.

BY PHIL, OSIFER.

HYPOCRISY.

BRETHREN OF THE CRAFT: Men seem to glory in finding fault with the church. They talk as though the fact that a man stood out and openly desired to do his duty by God and man, was sufficient to entitle him to disapproval and blame. Their chief charge is that the church is full of hypocrites. No one denies that there are many hypocrites in the churches, but there are certainly more hypocrites, in proportion to the number of the whole, in the world. A hypocrite is a person who is a dissembler, one who is insincere, one who leads a double life. Many who profess to most sincerely despise hypocrisy are themselves great hypocrites. Here's a man who, because he makes no profession to try to live a pure and noble life, thinks that at least he is not a hypocrite. But this same man, who lives a life contrary to what his conscience tells him is right, who indulges in all kinds of licentiousness and beastly habits, whose mouth is like the mouth of a demon - belching forth slander, curses and blasphemy; who is so ready to believe everything against a clergyman or any Christian, without any inquiry, will live for years a double and most hypocritical life. Oh, yes! He hates hypocrisy, and but for its prevalence in the churches would try to do better himself (?). And yet this man of noble sentiments and villainous life can be as mild, as pure in sentiment and words, as polite and kind, when in a company of ladies, as he certainly is not among those of his own kind; and many such a man passes among good people for years as a sincere gentleman, who is nothing but what he professes to despise - a most insincere hypocrite. Everybody nearly has seen Puck's illustrations of every-day hypocrisy, and must recognize their truth. The fact is, that a man who takes his stand openly, and throws his influence with the conservators of morality and religion, is entitled to encouragement and praise, instead of criticism, and is in so much more sincere than the man who talks with so much flourish about his freedom from hypocrisy, and his belief in morality without religion, and so on, and then acts directly opposite from his theories -at home, a gentleman; abroad, a licentious devil.

Shakespeare says, that "of all the cants which cant in this canting world, the cant of hypocrisy may be the worst, but the cant of critics is the most tormenting." Therefore, brethren of the craft, find no fault with a man if you have no better reason than that he has joined the church, and is trying to live a Christian life, but rather encourage him; and, if you sincerely hate hypocrisy, look out that you yourself are not hypocritical. Some men are fond of saying that printers are very bad as a class. That is granted; but they are no worse than men in other professions. A man who would point out and jeer at the mote in his brother's eye, while the beam remains in his own, is a great hypocrite. No man is a true man who is a villain in his conversation, even though his life may be better than his words, for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." No man is a true man who claims to see great sins in others, which he excuses in himself. Oh, that we had less fault-finding hypocrites!

AMONG THE FRENCH PRINTERS.

Not long since, your gossiper took a trip to France, and in Paris he found during his stay many printers, some of them English. "Birds of a feather flock together," as may be supposed, and so our French fellow-craftsmen and your obedient scribe "foregathered," as the Scotchmen say, and with the editor of Typologie Tucker, and the author of "Color Printing," rested in an English (?) refreshment bar, where the only English ever spoken is by those globe-trotting Britons who go there and speak it.

In charge, alternately or jointly, of Monsieur Tuckaire and Mr. Fred Noble, we got along very well, and saw some printing processes and some printing people; much to be pleased at, and something to remember. And here, in this special column, he desires to thank those gentlemen for their great kindness toward him during his stay in Paris.

Curiously enough, the author of "Color Printing" used, when in this country, before his visit to our Gallic neighbors, to print in colors for the French book-market, and, while over in Paris, he used to print for the English book-market, because French printing is so superior to our own! That is rough on those fanciful gentlemen who prefer French printing to English, and a little hard also on those super-excellent French printers, who are deemed capable of printing good enough color work for 115 but not for themselves! That 116 must do. Fancy goes a long way, and whims and hobbies help France along, until even great lengths are sometimes reached.

There may be no royal road to learning, but there are pleasant ways of getting information, and seated at a café near the Grand Opera House in Paris, sipping coffee, and slowly consuming cigars, with the "Société de Gutenberg" for a topic, is not at all uncomfortable. Our Anglo-French friend sat with us, and, crammed as he is with the very information we sought, we did not have a bad quarter of an hour there.

He gave us to understand that the condition of the printing trade in Paris is very similar to that in London, generally as well as particularly, and in the two points that there is much competition and not enough work, the resemblance is complete. For the past twelve months this has been so, and when a machine attendant loses his employment it is no easy matter for him to get another appointment. As it may not be without some interest to Englishmen to know the working of the French machine-minders' society, we culled a few particulars for our readers.

The organization of this Parisian society ("Société de Gutenberg") has been made to aim at somewhat different results to the one in London; its members are not nearly so numerous relatively to non-society men, and at least half the machine minders do not belong to the society. These non-society men do not work for less wages than the society men receive, and there are no non-society houses in Paris. Such a state of things is not recognized by them, and society men and non-society men work amicably together, without allowing trade differences to interfere with them, as the whole body is governed

by the same rules, the non-society men conforming cheerfully to the society's customs.

This Société de Gutenberg is a mix up of trade and benefit societies; its trade section recommends its members for any vacancies as they occur, applications for men being made to the secretary, but it gives no out-of-work pay. This may appear strange, but the plan works well. On the other hand, should a member fall ill he has a claim on the funds during a certain time, just as our sick clubs here allow. A translation of an "Avis Importants," which our friend of the boulevard café, our Anglo-French fellow-craftsman, Mr. Noble, has placed at our disposal, may be read with interest:

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The monthly subscription of each member living in Paris is three francs; this can only be modified in cases of urgency by the decision of a general meeting. Members living beyond the walls of Paris pay twopence-halfpenny per month in addition to the ordinary subscription, as compensation for the non-performance of duties required of all members living in Paris.

Any member allowing himself to get ten francs in the society's debt shall not be entitled to any assistance until a clear month has elapsed after he has paid up. If

he owes twenty francs he may be expelled.

In the case of sick members, the member living nearest to the sick man shall visit him; it is therefore in the interest of all that the address of every member should be distinctly known, so that there may be no hindrance from this cause to the duty of visiting the sick.

Therefore all members who have not sent their addresses, are requested to do so at once, or they will be fined one franc.

Members without work for thirty consecutive days must write their names on a special form, set apart for the purpose, when their subscription will be allowed them.

Every sick member is requested, when declaring on the club, to forward the name of the member who lives nearest to him.

In virtue of a decision of a general meeting, every member in arrears with his

monthly subscription shall be fined fivepence for each month in arrear.

Any sick member returning to work without having given notice to the secretary shall be fined five francs.

Subscriptions will be received on the first Sunday of the month, between one and three o'clock, and on Wednesdays between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, at the offices of the society, No. 1, Rue Guisarde.

The number which precedes the name of each member indicates the year of his entry into the society.

his entry into the society.

Members become entitled to the benefits of the society one month after they have been admitted as members.

These rules show that, with one or two exceptions, they would run alongside any we have here, but we forget, if ever we knew, how many weeks the Société de Gutenberg pays a sick member his eight francs. With respect to the rates of wages there seems to be a great difference as compared with our scale. For instance, machine minders employed in bookhouses, where jobbing is done, receive from seven to ten francs a day, but men engaged on fine cut or color work receive payment varying between ten and fifteen francs a day, being equal to eight or twelve shillings in English money. The layers-on, pointers and takers-off are a long way ahead of their brethren in England, good layers-on always commanding five francs a day, takers-off having to rest content with three. By this system it is no unusual thing for a boy of fourteen years of age to be earning fifteen shillings a week for doing that for which half the money would seem ample reward in London.

The internal organization of French printing-machine rooms does not differ very materially from our own, except in one or two points. Hiring is nearly always by the day with mechanics, and always so with helpers, all such labor contracts being terminable on either side at the ending of any day, not an hour's notice being given or expected. There are certain differences of detail in making ready a job on the machine which may be new to some of our readers, as it was once to ourselves. Everywhere the layer-on is expected to help the minder in a way which in this old island would bring him to instant grief. Over in France this helper is allowed to pack or dress the cylinder, screw on or loosen the plates, alter for register, and stick up the overlays! Not bad for a layer-on!

Most, if not all the French machine-printers, use more paste than we do, and our Anglo-French friend says he is always reminded of bill-sticking when he sees the paste pot and brush, which our Parisian fellow-workman uses on every possible occasion. He uses it to paste his sheets to the cylinder of his machine, to paste his underlays to his plates, and to paste his strips of paper which he patches his impression

with. When the French machine-minder has pulled a sheet for impression he sits down before a slanting board, and his layer-on keeps him supplied with strips of pasted paper. In packing the cylinder these worthies, machine-minder Crusoe and laying-on Man Friday, frequently use six sheets pasted all over and allowed to dry hard. This is equal to using a six-sheet card, but the impression is not so regular.

Another difference is found in cutting overlays for engravings, the Frenchman often using thick cartridge paper, or a smooth card, which he shaves off to get the varying thicknesses. A real cutting-out knife is a marvel, and it is a marvel, too, how anybody can ever use it. It is a clumsy looking instrument, with a wide blade three inches long, and to an Englishman's idea more suitable for opening oysters than for making overlays.

In the matter of keeping time at business the French are most precise and exacting, the master being frequently, and the managers always, at the office at seven sharp, to receive the men as they come trooping in, encouraged by example to keep military time. The week's work consists of sixty hours, and overtime is paid to the men at one-third extra per hour, and to the hands is given three halfpence an hour extra, after the sixty hours have been exceeded. In the ordinary course of things, business begins, as already stated, at seven in the morning. At twelve, an hour's halt is allowed; again, at four o'clock a quarter of an hour is usual, and if work is continued until eleven at night, another quarter of an hour is granted at seven.

Thus is the ball kept rolling in printing Paris, and thus do our fellow-craftsmen manage their society. No doubt we are better off here, for our expenses are not so heavy, neither are our hours, and we work under, for the most part, better conditions.

Talking together thus, we and our friend, Mr. Fred Noble, sat at the café until the long panorama of carriages and people passed, so with a few more remarks about the Société de Gutenberg, we strolled along the boulevards until we reached the Faubourg Poissoniere, where we were invited inside to see some color printing which was going on, and which was afterward sent to England as French workmanship, done by an Englishman.—London Press News.

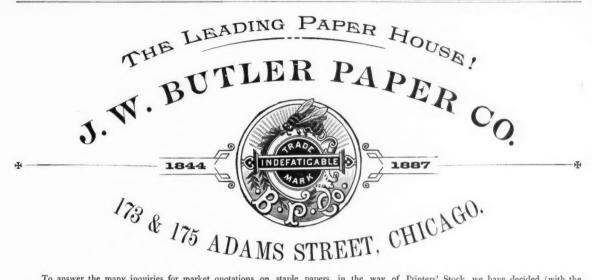
GROWTH OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK.

The immense proportions which printing and bookmaking have attained in the United States are not more wonderful, says the Paper Mill, than their rapid growth in New York City. Here they appear to have doubled every thirteen years for the last century, while the population has only increased in a twofold ratio in eighteen years. It is probable that the number of journeymen, pressmen and compositors here did not exceed thirty in 1786, while the only other branch then carried on in the town was that of binding.

In the first decade after the opening of the century, ink came to be manufactured, and one or two dealers kept a small stock of printers' material. At this time, also, wood engraving began, while copperplate engraving was a little older. During the next decade stereotyping, type founding and press making were carried on, and in the one which included the completion of the Eric canal, lithography was introduced and power press building was begun.

Between 1830 and 1840, newsboys were added, little job printing presses were invented and stocks of paper were kept on hand in warehouses, a thing not previously known except in isolated cases. Rollers also began to be cast for the trade. Between 1840 and 1850, electrotyping was introduced, and newspapers attempted to insist on a cash basis

Since then, changes have been very rapid, the number of workmen and employers having steadily grown, while the value of the product has increased still more, although every labor-saving device has been utilized. No estimate can be made of those now employed in giving New Yorkers and out of town residents printed matter, but it cannot fall below 20,000. In the new directory there are given of firms of advertising agents, 118; book publishers and booksellers, 532; book and job printers, 425; plate printers, 17; printers' materials, 21; manufacturers of printers' rollers, 4; printing-press makers, 20; lithographers, 27, and paper dealers, 105,



To answer the many inquiries for market quotations on staple papers, in the way of Printers' Stock, we have decided (with the assistance of THE INLAND PRINTER Co.) to list our regular stock and make prices on same, so that the printing trade will be posted from month to month on the market value of standard papers. THE ARE DADEDS

PRINT PAPER. PER LB.	FLAT PAPERS. PER LB.	Second Quality, X.
Acme Mills News 6½c	Crane Bros. All Linens 20 per ct. dis.	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.
Standard Mills News	Carey Linen 220	The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the
Sussex Mills News 51/20	Royal Crown Linen 250	Size 61/2 is in half-thousand boxes,
Erie Mills News 50	Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc 20 per ct. dis.	NO. SIZES, 6. 616.
Colored Poster	L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms., 20 per. ct. dis,	314 Fawn Laid\$1 55 \$1 60
White Poster 61/2c	Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger) 190	324 White Laid 1 55 1 60
	Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid 18c	334 Amber Laid 1 55 1 60
BOOK PAPERS. PER LB.	Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid 18c	354 Blue Laid 1 55 1 60
	Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove 16c	374 Canary Laid 1 55 1 60
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint 9c	Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove 150	384 Corn Laid 1 55 1 60
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint	Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove 130	
B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint 8c	St. Charles Mills (No. r, E. S.)	Second Quality, XX.
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint 71/20	PER REAM.	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.
Star No. 3, white and tint 6¾c	No. 1 White French Folio\$1 15	The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the
	No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors) 1 20	Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.
COVER PAPERS. PER REAM.	No. 1 White Double French Folio 2 30	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades)\$6 50	No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors). 2 40	306 Melon Laid
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb 5 85	No. 1 White Double French Royal 3 00	316 Fawn Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb 4 50	PER LB.	326 White Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid 4 50	E. S. Mills Tinted Flats 110	336 Amber Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb 3 15	Parchment Writing Manila 70	356 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb 2 25		366 Azurene Wove 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb 1 80	ENVELOPES.	376 Canary Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb 3 60	We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list.	386 Corn Laid 1 80 1 90
2.0.1 00.0.2 2.0.0., -2.0.0., 4		396 Cherry Laid 1 80 1 90
	Commercial Sizes—First Quality, X.	
BLOTTING PAPERS. PER LB.	Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thou-	Manila.
Puritan Mills Blotting, white 130	sand boxes.	Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and
Puritan Mills Blotting, colors 140	NO. S:ZES, 6, 6½.	280, which are in thousand boxes.
Florence Mills B'otting, white 110	124 White Wove\$1 70 \$1 80	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.
Florence Mills Blotting, colors 12C	234 Amber Laid 1 80 1 90	250 Manila New Gov't\$ 80 \$ 90
•	244 Green Laid 1 80 1 90	280 Manila New Gov't 90 1 00
CARD BOARDS	254 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90	350 Manila New Gov't 05 1 05
CARD BOARDS.		360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 10
CARD BOARDS. 2-PLY. 3-PLY. 4-PLY.	First Quality, XX.	360 Manila New Gov't
	First Quality, XX.	360 Manila New Gov't
2-FLY. 3-FLY. 4-FLY. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred,\$\(\frac{2}{2}\) 00 \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 00	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-	360 Manila New Gov't
2-FLY, 3-FLY, 4-FLY. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand	360 Manila New Gov't
2-PLY. 3-PLY. 4-PLY. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 50	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes.	360 Manila New Gov't 1 60 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manula Full Gov't 1 40 1 50 880 Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$2 so \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred\$2 80 335 3 90 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$3 50 4 25 5 50 PER 100 SHS.	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.	36
2-PLV, 3-FLV, 4-FLV. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred 2 5 0	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½, 126 White Wove. SIZES, 5. 2 2 5	360 Manila New Gov't
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred 2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 39 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00 PER 100 SHS. Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades) \$5 50 No. 4 Blanks 3 00	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½, 126 White Wove. SIZES, 5. 2 2 5	360 Manila New Gov't 1 60 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 80 Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55 Official Sizes—First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes, No. SizEs, 9, 10, 11.
2-PLV, 3-FLV. 4-FLV. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 50 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 500 Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades) \$5 50 No. 4 Blanks 3 60 No. 5 Blanks 3 25	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 126 White Wove. SIZES, 6. 6½. 226 White Wove. 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 25 2 35	360 Manila New Gov't
2-PLV, 3-FLY, 4-FLY. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred 2 80 \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00 PER 100 SHS. Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades) \$3 50 No. 4 Blanks 3 26 No. 5 Blanks 3 25 No. 6 Blanks 3 35	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 126 White Wove. SIZES, 6. 6½. 226 White Wove. 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 25 2 35	360 Manila New Gov't 1 60 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 80 Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55 Official Sizes—First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes, No. 126 White Wove. \$3 50 \$3 50 \$4 85 26 White Wove. \$3 50 \$3 50 5 50 26 White Wove. \$3 50 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
2-PLV, 3-FLV. 4-FLV. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 50 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 500 Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades) \$5 50 No. 4 Blanks 3 60 No. 5 Blanks 3 25	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 126 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 226 White Wove. 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 25 2 35 276 Canary Laid 2 25 2 35 276 Blue Granite. 2 25 2 35 2146 Blue Granite. 2 25 2 35 2166 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35	360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manula Full Gov't 1 24 1 35 880 Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55 Official Sizes — First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes, 10, 11, 126 White Wove 53 50 53 90 54 85 226 White Wove 3 70 4 10 5 90 226 Amber Laid 3 70 4 10 5 90 226 Amber Laid 3 70 4 10 5 90 226 Amber Laid 3 70 4 10 5 90 226 Amber Laid 3 70 4 10 5 90 227 Manuel Laid 3 70 4 10 228 Amber Laid 3 70 4 10 230 3 70 3 70 3 70 3 70 3 70 4 10 3 70 4 10 3 70 4 10 3 70 4 10 3 70 3
2-PLY, 3-FLY, 4-FLY.	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. Sizes, 6. 6½. 126 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 226 White Wove. 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid. 2 25 2 35 276 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 2146 Blue Granite. 2 25 2 35 2166 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35 2126 Cream Laid. 2 25 2 35	360 Manila New Gov't 1 60 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 240 1 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
2-PLV, 3-FLV, 4-FLV.	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. Sizes, 6. 6½, 126 White Wove. \$2 15, \$2 25, 226 White Wove. \$2 15, \$2 25, 236 Amber Laid \$2 5, \$2 35, 276 Canary Laid. \$2 5, \$2 35, 2146 Blue Granite. \$2 25, \$2 35, 2166 Azurene Wove. \$2 25, \$2 35, 2166 Cream Laid. \$2 25, \$2 35, 2176 Capplex (Blue Lined). \$2 25, \$2 35, 21776 Capplex (Blue Lined).	360 Manila New Gov't 1 60 1 10 10 10 10 10
2-PLV, 3-FLV, 4-FLV.	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. 126 White Wove. 126 Sizes 6 52 25 226 White Wove. 225 235 236 Amber Laid 225 235 246 Canary Laid 225 235 246 Azurene Wove. 225 235 246 Azurene Wove. 225 235 246 Duplex (Blue Lined) 225 235 2436 Duplex (Blue Lined) 225 235 2436 Duplex (Blue Lined) 225 235 2436 Duplex (Slue Lined) 245 25 246 Sizes Azurene Wove. 255 235 246 Duplex (Slue Lined) 255 255 2476 Duplex (Slue Lined) 255 255	360 Manila New Gov't 1 60 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 240 1 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV.	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. Sizes, 6. 6½, 126 White Wove. \$2 15, \$2 25, 226 White Wove. \$2 15, \$2 25, 236 Amber Laid \$2 5, \$2 35, 276 Canary Laid. \$2 5, \$2 35, 2146 Blue Granite. \$2 25, \$2 35, 2166 Azurene Wove. \$2 25, \$2 35, 2166 Cream Laid. \$2 25, \$2 35, 2176 Capplex (Blue Lined). \$2 25, \$2 35, 21776 Capplex (Blue Lined).	360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 100 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 101 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manula Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 880 Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55 Official Sizes — First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes 10,
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY. 3-PLY,	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. 126 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 226 White Wove. \$2 25 \$2 35 236 Amber Laid \$2 25 \$2 35 276 Canary Laid \$2 25 \$2 35 276 Canary Laid \$2 25 \$2 35 216 Azurene Wove. \$2 25 \$2 35 216 Azurene Wove. \$2 25 \$2 35 216 Duplex (Blue Lined) \$2 25 \$2 35 2138 White Wove, XXX \$2 45 \$2 55 228 White Wove, XXX \$2 50 \$2 66	360 Manila New Gov't 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 1 2 1 2 1 3 3
2-PLV, 3-FLV, 4-FLV.	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. 126 White Wove. 12 215 226 White Wove. 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 25 2 35 246 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 246 Gaury Laid. 2 25 2 35 246 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35 246 Cream Laid. 2 25 2 35 246 Supplex (Shue Lined) 2 25 248 White Wove, XXX 2 25 28 White Wove, XXX 2 25 Full Gov't No. 2, XX.	360 Manila New Gov't 1 60 1 10 30 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 40 1 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY. 3-PLY,	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 120 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 226 White Wove. 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 25 2 35 246 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 246 Bue Granite. 2 25 2 35 240 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35 2436 Duplex (Blue Lined) 2 25 2 35 2436 Duplex (XXX 2 45 2 55 248 White Wove, XXX 2 45 2 50 250 Full Gov't No. 2, XX. In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Govern-	360 Manila New Gov't 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 3
2-PLV, 3-FLV, 4-FLV.	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. 126 White Wove. 126 Sizes 6. 126 White Wove. 126 Sizes 2 25 126 Canary Laid. 127 Sizes 2 25 126 Azurene Wove. 128 Sizes 2 25 129 Canary Laid. 129 Sizes 2 25 120 Azurene Wove. 120 Sizes 2 25 1216 Canary Laid. 1216 Carantic. 1225 2 235 1216 Canary Laid. 125 2 2 35 126 Canary Laid. 126 Sizes 2 35 127 Sizes 2 35 128 White Wove. 128 White Wove. 128 White Wove, XXX. 129 Sizes 2 35 128 White Wove, XXX. 120 Covern- ment Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes.	360 Manila New Gov't 1 60 1 10 30 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 40 1 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY. 3-PLY,	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 126 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 226 White Wove. 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 25 2 35 246 Canary Laid 2 25 2 35 246 Bue Granite. 2 25 2 35 246 Bue Granite. 2 25 2 35 2436 Duplex (Blue Lined) 2 25 2 35 2436 Duplex (Blue Lined) 2 25 2 35 2438 White Wove, XXX 2 45 2 55 228 White Wove, XXX 2 45 2 50 Full Gov't No. 2, XX. In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Govern- ment Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.	360 Manila New Gov't 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 3
2-PLV, 3-FLV, 4-FLV.	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. 126 White Wove. \$2 15, \$6. 6½. 126 White Wove. \$2 25, \$2 35 226 Amber Laid. \$2 25, \$2 35 276 Canary Laid. \$2 25, \$2 35 276 Canary Laid. \$2 25, \$2 35 276 Azurene Wove. \$2 25, \$2 35 276 Azurene Wove. \$2 25, \$2 35 276 Duplex (Blue Lined). \$2 25, \$2 35 277 Duplex (Blue Lined). \$2 25, \$2 35 278 White Wove, XXX. \$2 45, \$2 55 279 White Wove, XXX. \$2 55, \$2 55 279 White Wove, XXX. \$2	360 Manila New Gov't 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2-PLV, 3-PLV	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 126 White Wove	360 Manila New Gov't 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 3
2-PLY, 3-FLY, 4-FLY. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$2.50	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. 126 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 226 White Wove. \$2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid. \$2 25 2 35 246 Canary Laid. \$2 25 2 35 246 Blue Granite. \$2 25 2 35 246 Azurene Wove. \$2 25 2 35 246 Azurene Wove. \$2 25 2 35 2436 Duplex (Blue Lined). \$2 25 2 35 2436 Duplex (Blue Lined). \$2 25 2 35 2436 White Wove, XXX. \$2 45 2 55 2438 White Wove, XXX. \$2 45 2 55 248 White Wove, XXX. \$2 50 2 60 Full Gov't No. 2, XX. In his grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Govern- ment Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes. NO. 406 Melon Laid. \$5 6 6 22 406 Fawn Laid. \$1 90 2 10 446 Fawn Laid. \$1 90 2 10 446 Fawn Laid. \$1 90 2 10	360 Manila New Gov't
2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$2.00	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6/2. 126 White Wove	360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 100 100 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 101 120 140 Manila Full Gov't 1 125 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 2 55 Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55 Official Sizes — First Quality, XX.
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$2.50	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 226 White Wove. 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid. 2 25 2 35 276 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 216 Gaury Laid. 2 25 2 35 216 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35 216 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35 2136 Duplex (Blue Lined). 2 25 2 35 2136 White Wove, XXX 2 45 2 55 228 White Wove, XXX 2 45 2 55 248 White Wove, XXX 2 45 2 55 246 Fawn Laid. 5 1 90 \$2 10 46 Fawn Laid. 1 90 2 10 476 Amber Laid. 1 90 2 10 476 Amber Laid. 1 90 2 10 476 Green Laid. 1 90 2 10	360 Manila New Gov't 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$2.00	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 226 White Wove	360 Manila New Gov't 1 100 1 100 1
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$2.50	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. 126 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 \$2 26 White Wove. \$2 25 2 35 276 Canary Laid. \$2 25 2 35 276 Canary Laid. \$2 25 2 35 216 Azurene Wove. \$2 25 2 35 216 Azurene Wove. \$2 25 2 35 216 Carem Laid. \$2 25 2 50 2 60 Full Gov't No. 21, XX. In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Government Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes. No. \$1285, 6. 6½. 406 Melon Laid. \$1 90 \$2 10 446 Green Laid. \$1 90 2 10 446	360 Manila New Gov't 1 1 60 1 10 30 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 35 35 2 35 35
2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$2.00	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 226 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 27 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 100 1 100 300 Manila Full Gov't 1 125 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 225 1 35 2 55 Official Sizes - First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes 10
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$2.5 00 \$2 40 \$28 80 35 30 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 50 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 50 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 50 Florence Bristol 5 50 Florence Bristol	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. Sizes, 6. 61½. 126 White Wove. 225 23 226 White Wove. 225 23 236 Amber Laid. 225 23 237 276 Canary Laid. 225 23 246 Blue Granite. 225 23 246 Blue Granite. 225 23 246 Blue Granite. 225 23 246 Azurene Wove. 225 23 246 Duplex (Blue Lined). 225 23 243 Duplex (Blue Lined). 225 25 243 White Wove, XXX 245 25 248 White Wove, XXX 250 260 Full Gov't No. 2, XX In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Government Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes. NO. Sizes, 6. 6½. 406 Melon Laid. \$1 90 210 446 Green Laid. 190 210 446 Canary Laid. 190 210	360 Manila New Gov't 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 3
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$2.00	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 226 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 27 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 100 1 100 300 Manila Full Gov't 1 125 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 225 1 35 2 55 Official Sizes - First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes 10

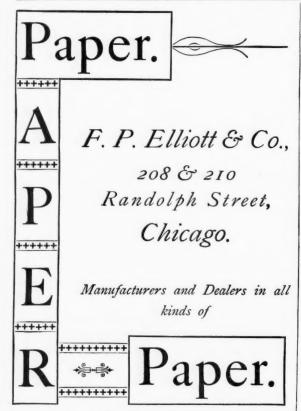
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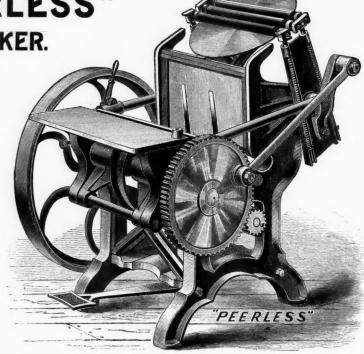
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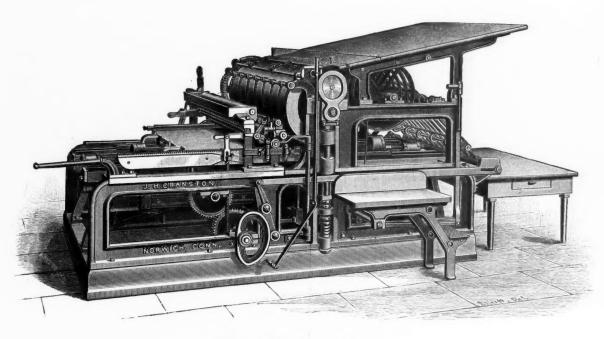
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THE postal law of the United States makes it larceny I to take a newspaper from the postoffice and refuse to pay for it. A publisher in this state, a short time ago, brought suit against forty-three subscribers who would not pay their indebtedness, and obtained judgment in each case for the full amount of the claim. Of these, twentyeight made affidavit that they owned no more property than that allowed by the law, thus preventing attachments. They then, under the decision of the supreme court, were arrested for petty larceny, and bound over in the sum of \$300 each. All but six gave bonds; the others went to jail. Served them right.

PRINTERS VERSUS TYPE FOUNDERS.

"OMMON law is common sense," said the recognized expounder of common law. "War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it," said the master of the art of war. Business is business, if conducted on business principles, but a copartnership—business vs. philanthropy—in which the last named plays a leading role at the expense of the former; or business vs. cut-throat competition, will fail on the same principle that oil and water will not mix. Not more assuredly does the path of glory lead to the grave than that a continued, unwarranted and necessarily unprofitable competition, whether indulged in by individual, firm or corporation, leads to the bankruptcy court, the longer purse test being a question of time rather than a question of principle. Marshal Bosquet is reported to have exclaimed, when witnessing the charge of the Light Brigade, at Balaklava, "That is magnificent; but it is not war." So with equal truth and significance it may be stated that the unhealthy, excessive competition, recently indulged in by many of our type founders, ultimately injurious to buyer and seller, while partaking of a quasi bravado, can be justly placed outside the pale of honest, legitimate business. We remember the time when passengers were carried from New York to Albany, without cost, with a dinner thrown in; from Detroit to St. Louis for \$2, and from Chicago to San Francisco for \$14.50, but even the temporarily benefited by these ruinous rates, outside of the speculator or deadbeat, breathed freer when the unhealthy rivalry was ended.

We have been led into these remarks by the letter of our Brockport correspondent, published in our last issue, in which exception is taken to the recent action of the type founders in canceling the ruinous twenty-five per cent reduction schedule, and substituting therefor a basis just alike to the founder and the printer, which, if lived up to, will prove of material benefit to the welfare of both. Anxious as we are at all times to advocate or advance the interests of the craft, we cannot forget there are mutual interests to be considered, and that there is such a thing as "paying too dear for the whistle." We believe that ninetenths of the trade are satisfied with the action taken, and propose to show our eastern friend, as well as several Chicago growlers, why they should be equally satisfied, requesting them to keep in mind the important fact that the competition referred to extended to time as well as to prices, and brought into existence a brood of adventurers which have been the curse of the profession, who, on the principle of "nothing ventured, nothing won," have cut and undercut all estimates furnished by reputable, obligation-paying establishments.

"Your arguments are well enough so far as they go; but, remember, I bought my office to keep, not to sell, a fact which you evidently forget," said a printer, the other day, who thought he had presented a clincher. Perhaps so; let us see. The direct effect of the twenty-five per cent reduction was to depreciate the value of the material of every printing office in the United States, to that extent, minus the amount bought under the new rates, reminding us of the old shinplaster times, when a man went to bed in possession of a bill worth \$20, and awoke to find its value

had depreciated to \$15. To illustrate, a firm which had invested \$10,000 in equipping a composing room, a year or a month before the reduction, realized, without warning or redress, that a competitor could confront them with entirely new material, obtained at three-quarters the price paid by them, payable on terms, too, which the purchaser had dictated, and to that extent had been handicapped by an insane competition, which meant ruin to all concerned. We are not now referring to exceptional cases, but to an almost universal practice.

But this talk about "buying to keep" is the sheerest twaddle, because all men are the creatures of circumstances, and frequently circumstances beyond their control. In cases of forming or dissolving partnerships, the wrong of the system is brought directly home, and if the objector, to whom we have referred, who was bitterly complaining of the unprofitable character of the business, was compelled, through failing health or other causes, to dispose of his establishment on the discarded schedule basis, we opine he would be one of the first to protest against the dishonesty of such a proposition. Or suppose that in case of its destruction by fire, his policies were declared depreciated to the extent of twenty-five per cent, as they undoubtedly would, he would be very apt to look at the matter through different colored spectacles.

The reduction in wages referred to cuts little, if any figure, in the case, as we do not believe it exceeds five per cent during the past ten years. In conclusion, we insist founders and patrons have alike reason to be satisfied that the ruinous "diamond cut diamond" policy has been abandoned, as both will reap the benefits therefrom. The former have been taught a lesson they are not apt to forget, while the latter, surveying the situation in all its aspects, are just as certain to be content to let well enough alone.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

WHILE a number, a large number, of the specimens which reach this office are worthy of commendation, and an honor to the compositor and establishment producing them, many, too many, verify the adage that silence is golden; or, in other words, the efforts and the ambition which direct them do not correspond; and that, as a matter of course, words of praise connected therewith would be entirely out of place. This fact, however, in and of itself would scarcely furnish a valid cause for fault-finding were it accompanied by an evident desire to profit by the failures of the past. But, unfortunately, this does not seem to be the case; and as our advice on such matters has been solicited, and trusting they will be accepted in the spirit in which they are given, we desire to present a few hints and suggestions, the practical recognition of which we have reason to believe will redound to the interests of those observing them.

While it is laudable to aim to succeed, such ambition should be based on reason and common sense. A number of the specimens referred to have evidently been modeled after those which have appeared from time to time in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, but which can only be successfully attempted or copied when the indispensable aid of curving or mitering machines have been called into requisition. To attempt to reproduce them without their services would be the height of folly, even in the most skilled job compositor, much less in a comparative novice; and in every instance where the attempt to do so has been made, a lamentable failure has been the result. Persistence under such circumstances is simply a tribute to stupidity, and may be compared to a spavined hack competing (?) with a Derby winner, or a calciminer with a first-class artist. The days of the "file" genius have passed; mathematical precision has been substituted for the handwork of the expert, or the guesswork of the "smart aleck;" and what is more, the mechanism which has brought about this result, and profitably and advantageously dispenses with his service, is placed within the reach of the humblest country job printer. There is now no reason why a curve should be out of proportion or a miter out of joint when the agency by which absolute perfection is attained, can be secured at an almost nominal outlay, an outlay, too, which will repay itself in three months, in any office where good work is turned out. Our reply to all inquirers is that an investment in a curving and mitering machine will be found one of the cheapest investments, and to keep on the old jog trot is to adopt a pennywise and pound-foolish policy. If you are determined you will not invest in these indispensables, in heaven's name don't attempt the impossible, and offend good taste by producing an abortion, expecting you will be patted on the back for so doing.

But this is not the only fault we desire to refer to. Many of those who send for examination, what they term every-day work, fail to realize the value of correct spacing -spacing between lines. Frequently, title pages, circulars, and even business cards, submitted for inspection, are absolutely spoiled through failure to observe this essential to good work. Some compositors seem to have as much comprehension about the division of space required to display a job to advantage as they have about the milky way; and many of the apologies offered for defects betray a lack of judgment rather than a lack of facilities or material. But a bad excuse is better than none, and these makeshifts are simply a repetition of the old, old story that a bad shearer never gets a good hook.

Yet another and prolific, perhaps the most prolific source of annoyance and drawback to good work, and the last to which we shall at present refer, is bad or careless presswork. The qualified pressman can partially redeem the poorest specimen of typography, and the careless one can ruin the best. If printers realized, as they should realize, the important part good, clean presswork plays in making a job acceptable, much more attention would be paid to it. The cheap and nasty competitor, who has no character to jeopardize, who can not appreciate good work if shown it, and whose customers are like himself, can palm off rubbish which no man who has a reputation at stake dare imitate. Before us lie two specimens which tell their own tale. One is a programme in blue and red, just received, the composition of which is worthy of praise, and, properly worked, would be a credit to any office, but which the pressman has evidently ground off in the same

manner that an Italian organ grinder dispenses music, and the result is a most offensive daub. Here, also, is a magnificently bound and embellished volume of 834 pages, the typography of which is unexceptionable, and the paper all that could be desired, spoiled in the presswork. The illustrations have evidently had as much care bestowed on them as is conceded to a comic valentine, and many of the pages remind us of a natural freak who exhibited himself a short time ago—a negro—dun-colored on one part of the body and black on the other. We might cite sample after sample, because our supply affords a goodly number, which can be placed in the same category, but we forbear, as we propose to again refer to this subject in a future number.

A REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE.

UR attention has recently been called to what we consider a very reprehensible, dishonorable and unbusiness-like practice, indulged in by a number of would-be-considered reputable firms, in securing estimates for printing, which cannot be too severely condemned. The methods employed are dishonorable and reprehensible, because the representations put forth are misleading, and the estimates are secured under grossly false pretenses. Let us illustrate the point, for though the mal-practice is somewhat prevalent in our midst, we have good reason for believing its operations are not by any means confined to the city of Chicago. A contract, apparently satisfactory, is made to print a manuscript work, requiring, in all likelihood, reading, correcting, paragraphing or punctuating, and containing tables, extracts, sub-titles, illustrations, etc., which must be mapped out before it goes into the hands of the compositor. Now to do this requires time, labor and knowledge. As a matter of course the man who does business on business principles, when making an estimate, allows for this absorption of time, and charges accordingly. He knows that he has to pay for the work performed by the foreman or proofreader in making these changes, corrections, classifications or additions, and proposes that the customer shall do likewise, because it is just as legitimate to charge for preparing and mapping out the work as to charge for composition, presswork, or binding.

The work progresses, and, by exertion and unremitting attention, is finished by the date promised, despite all drawbacks; although it is well-nigh certain that in order to accomplish this, other jobs have been delayed and other customers disappointed, for, as a rule, a slovenly author or careless publisher generally makes amends for lost time, and delays the work with eliminations or alterations which should have been effected before it was placed in the hands of the printer. And when the bill is presented for settlement it will frequently be found that "Mr. So-and-so has offered to do the job so much less than you have charged." And here is where the contemptible trickery makes its appearance. The growler didn't ask Mr. So-and-so to estimate on a similar work in manuscript, or tell him that if the specimen he held in his hand had been given to the world as furnished by the author or publisher, it would have been a disgrace to both. To be honest, he should

tell the truth and shame the devil, by saying "I want an estimate for a *sinister* purpose; an estimate based on this reprint, without taking into consideration the time and labor which has been expended on it to make it presentable."

If this exposure of a disreputable method of transacting business shall be the means of calling the attention of the trade to an evil, which is growing, and putting employing printers on their guard in future, in similar instances, our object will have been fully accomplished.

FROM THE TREASURER.

THE expense connected with the publication of The Inland Printer prohibits gratuitous distribution; we therefore, once and for all, wish it distinctly understood, that in future no application for sample copies will be recognized unless such application is accompanied with a remittance of twenty cents. A word to the wise is sufficient, as no exception to this rule will be recognized under any circumstances.

WE are pleased to note, from an examination of our British exchanges, a growing determination on the part of old country printers to secure the adoption of a uniform and interchangeable system of type bodies, similar to that recently adopted in the United States. Its positive and many advantages over the present so-called system, which permits every type founder to be a law to himself, are so apparent that our British cousins, now that they are waking up to its importance, may safely be relied on to eventually bring the recalcitrants to terms. Gentlemen, there is no use to longer kick against the pricks. Unless you act, and act promptly in the premises, the American type founders will outsell you in your own markets. Mark the prediction.

THE letter of our St. Louis correspondent in reference to the selection of delegates to the forthcoming convention of the International Typographical Union, contains good, solid, sound advice, too long neglected, which the members of the local unions would do well to remember when voting for representatives. It has the ring of the true metal, shows that he has formed a correct appreciation of the situation, and does credit alike to his head and his heart. He that has ears to hear let him hear.

WE should be less than human were we to omit to frankly acknowledge, with many thanks, the kind commendations of The Inland Printer which have reached this office since the advent of the New Year. These kindly notices will, we trust, spur us to more strenuous exertions to make it worthy of continued commendation. More than this we cannot say.

A NEW weekly has just been founded at Vienna, under the unchivalrous title of *Der Frauenfeind* (The Enemy of Women). It professes to write against "the exaggerated worshiping of women." What's the matter with the old curmudgeon, anyhow? Is it a case of noseout-of-joint, or sour grapes? THE INLAND PRINTER believes in practicing what it preaches. It is unalterably opposed to unwarranted rate cutting, under any circumstances. It believes in honorable competition, good work, good prices therefor, and good wages. It is in favor of the type founder and all coördinate branches of the trade adopting the live-and-let-live policy, and intends at all times to exercise its influence in this direction. And as it aims to be consistent, we kindly desire to remind several inquirers that its advertising space is for sale at its *published* rates, which are net, and that no proposition for a reduction therefrom will be entertained. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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When done, the model was a curiosity in an inventive as well as a constructive sense, for in the making of it with his own hands, and under adverse circumstances, the inventor had been compelled to avail himself of the material best adapted for his purpose. Of course, the leads, dashes, galleys and brass rules of the printing office were largely drawn on, and the patterns for the castings to form the frame and other parts, were made as well by the inventor.

The model over which the inventor spent so much time, and into which his friends claim are embodied his best thoughts in connection with cylinder presses, founded on his experience in connection with the Oscillator press, and a so-called Crescent press, (never completed) was finally finished, and exhibited with a view to the procurement of capital to advance the press, a desideratum never accomplished by Mr. Davis, whose death from apoplexy, while his application for patent was pending in the patent office, temporarily put a full stop to success in this respect.

Although no full sized machine has yet been built, embodying Mr. Davis' invention, a description of the same, as illustrative of many new ideas in cylinder presses, may prove of interest. The machine under notice may be said to form an example of what might not inaptly be termed the "Proof Press" style of cylinder, that is, a press employing a stationary bed, and a moving cylinder, or segment of a cylinder.

Prominent members of this class are the Newbury, Princeton, Degener, the present example, and the Prouty cylinder, at present built by Walker & Co. But Mr. Davis sought to make his machine one affording the pressman all the advantages possessed by the cylinder presses of other makers, and in many respects the superior of them.

The bed, as stated, was, at the moment of impression, stationary, but provision was made for its movement in a right line away from the position it occupied at the moment of impression, beneath the cylinder, that the form might more readily be placed upon it, and "made ready," as demanded by the character of the work. With the bed was employed a counterbalanced segment of a cylinder, provided on its ends with circular heads, cog wheels, and held and carried in a carriage. This segment of a cylinder was provided with sheet-taking nippers, receiving the sheet to be printed from the feed-board, carrying it through the machine that it might be printed, and finally disposing of it as more fully stated.

The segment of the cylinder was counterbalanced, as the impressing portion was of greater radius than the other portion, and it was desirable that the part of smallest radius should equal or counterbalance the larger side, in order that the segmented cylinder should revolve as if it was a cylinder of equal density throughout.

The cog wheels engaged with racks upon the sides of the frame, and by this engagement the segmented cylinder, carrying the sheet to be printed, was caused to revolve over the form, that the printing might be accomplished. After this full revolution was completed, the counterbalanced segment of the cylinder was mechanically locked in position in the frame or carriage, and in this locked position was carried back to receive the succeeding sheet to be printed, effecting its own clearance in its return movement.

In connection with the counterbalanced segment of a cylinder, means for suspending the impression, and for suspending the operation of the nippers (in case of misfeed), were availed of.

Want of space prevents a full description of the mechanism to accomplish these results, but it will be observed that the excellent feature of suspending the impression,

which had proved so serviceable in the Adams press, was found in this machine.

In addition, if desired, the segmented cylinder, having returned in its locked condition, might be allowed to continue locked in its forward movement, and thus the distribution of the ink might go on with no printing or presentation of the sheet to the form.

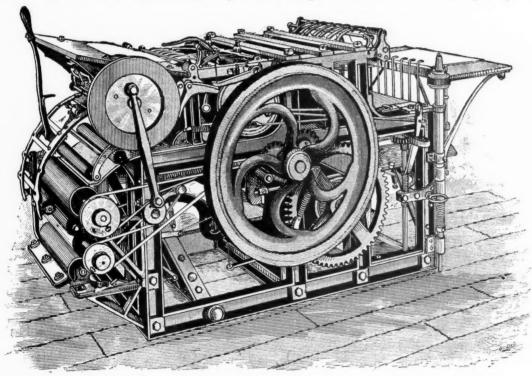
The distribution of the ink was accomplished by means of cylinders placed at one end of the press and arranged to vibrate simultaneously, one from right to left, the other from left to right, a messenger roller, a fountain, alternating rollers moving between the cylinders, a reciprocating roller (the position of which to the outer alternating roller could be varied by hand), the form rollers and their rider rollers, and a forward and rear distributing table placed,

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To this carrier, a rising and falling movement was imparted—rising that its clamps might bear upon the margin of the printed sheet, and, as the carrier should fall, and the supplemental nippers were opened, receive the printed sheet.

The sheet was then transferred to a sheet lifter and carrier, to which a rising and falling movement was imparted—rising to lift the sheet from the first carrier, then falling, and moving in a direct line to the pile table, upon which the sheets were piled, printed side up.

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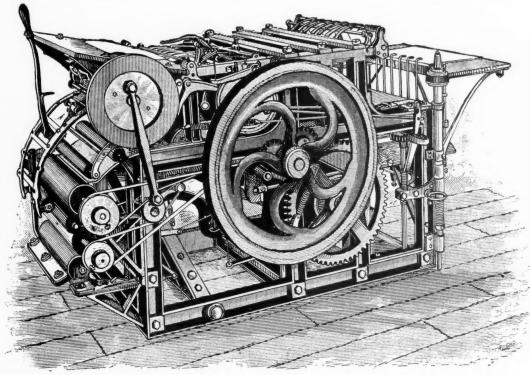
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THE DAVIS' CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS, PATENTED JULY 28, 1885.

SOME five years before his death, Merwin Davis, whose invention of the Oscillator press has already been fully described, while convalescing from an accident which compelled him to remain indoors for a period of a month or six weeks, invented the cylinder machine illustrated on next page.

As soon as able so to do, Mr. Davis, having full faith in his improvements and their importance, committed the care of his printing office to his wife and daughter, both educated by him in the art, and set about the construction of a working model, embodying his ideas. We do not know the exact length of time consumed in this "labor of of love," but probably not less than one year was necessary to produce a working model of his invention, capable of printing a small form, say two inches by two inches.

When done, the model was a curiosity in an inventive as well as a constructive sense, for in the making of it with his own hands, and under adverse circumstances, the inventor had been compelled to avail himself of the material best adapted for his purpose. Of course, the leads, dashes, galleys and brass rules of the printing office were largely drawn on, and the patterns for the castings to form the frame and other parts, were made as well by the inventor.

The model over which the inventor spent so much time, and into which his friends claim are embodied his best thoughts in connection with cylinder presses, founded on his experience in connection with the Oscillator press, and a so-called Crescent press, (never completed) was finally finished, and exhibited with a view to the procurement of capital to advance the press, a desideratum never accomplished by Mr. Davis, whose death from apoplexy, while his application for patent was pending in the patent office, temporarily put a full stop to success in this respect.

Although no full sized machine has yet been built, embodying Mr. Davis' invention, a description of the same, as illustrative of many new ideas in cylinder presses, may prove of interest. The machine under notice may be said to form an example of what might not inaptly be termed the "Proof Press" style of cylinder, that is, a press employing a stationary bed, and a moving cylinder, or segment of a cylinder.

Prominent members of this class are the Newbury, Princeton, Degener, the present example, and the Prouty cylinder, at present built by Walker & Co. But Mr. Davis sought to make his machine one affording the pressman all the advantages possessed by the cylinder presses of other makers, and in many respects the superior of them.

The bed, as stated, was, at the moment of impression, stationary, but provision was made for its movement in a right line away from the position it occupied at the moment of impression, beneath the cylinder, that the form might more readily be placed upon it, and "made ready," as demanded by the character of the work. With the bed was employed a counterbalanced segment of a cylinder, provided on its ends with circular heads, cog wheels, and held and carried in a carriage. This segment of a cylinder was provided with sheet-taking nippers, receiving the sheet to be printed from the feed-board, carrying it through the machine that it might be printed, and finally disposing of it as more fully stated.

The segment of the cylinder was counterbalanced, as the impressing portion was of greater radius than the other portion, and it was desirable that the part of smallest radius should equal or counterbalance the larger side, in order that the segmented cylinder should revolve as if it was a cylinder of equal density throughout.

The cog wheels engaged with racks upon the sides of the frame, and by this engagement the segmented cylinder, carrying the sheet to be printed, was caused to revolve over the form, that the printing might be accomplished. After this full revolution was completed, the counterbalanced segment of the cylinder was mechanically locked in position in the frame or carriage, and in this locked position was carried back to receive the succeeding sheet to be printed, effecting its own clearance in its return movement.

In connection with the counterbalanced segment of a cylinder, means for suspending the impression, and for suspending the operation of the nippers (in case of misfeed), were availed of.

Want of space prevents a full description of the mechanism to accomplish these results, but it will be observed that the excellent feature of suspending the impression,

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mer mar cyli shee which had proved so serviceable in the Adams press, was found in this machine.

In addition, if desired, the segmented cylinder, having returned in its locked condition, might be allowed to continue locked in its forward movement, and thus the distribution of the ink might go on with no printing or presentation of the sheet to the form.

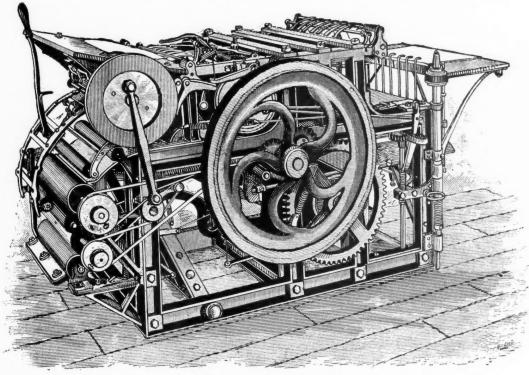
The distribution of the ink was accomplished by means of cylinders placed at one end of the press and arranged to vibrate simultaneously, one from right to left, the other from left to right, a messenger roller, a fountain, alternating rollers moving between the cylinders, a reciprocating roller (the position of which to the outer alternating roller could be varied by hand), the form rollers and their rider rollers, and a forward and rear distributing table placed,

nippers of the segmental cylinder, and deposited upon a sheet carrier.

To this carrier, a rising and falling movement was imparted—rising that its clamps might bear upon the margin of the printed sheet, and, as the carrier should fall, and the supplemental nippers were opened, receive the printed sheet.

The sheet was then transferred to a sheet lifter and carrier, to which a rising and falling movement was imparted—rising to lift the sheet from the first carrier, then falling, and moving in a direct line to the pile table, upon which the sheets were piled, printed side up.

This pile table (as in a machine patented by Adams) had a gradually falling motion imparted to it, so that after a given number of sheets had been piled upon it, its



THE DAVIS CYLINDER MACHINE.

one at one end, and the other at the opposite end of the machine—the form rollers and their riders were carried in the segmental cylinder carriage, in advance of the segmental cylinder. Thus it will be seen that ample provision was made for ink distribution.

The most novel feature of the machine, aside from the construction and operation of the counterbalanced segmental cylinder, was found in the delivery of the printed sheet; the problem presented, the delivery of the same, printed side up, without the employment of the well-known fly and tapes.

After the sheet had been printed, a series of supplemental nippers were opened, and then closed upon the margin of the printed sheet; and, as the segmental cylinder commenced its return movement, the printed sheet was gradually withdrawn (printed side up) from the

relative position to the sheet delivery portion of the machine was the same as at the commencement, the table having fallen a distance corresponding to the sheets of paper piled upon it.

A cam was employed in connection with the carriage of the segmental cylinder, to give a dwell or period of rest to the carriage, and necessarily to the segmental cylinder, when taking the sheet, and delivering it to the supplemental nippers. Necessarily, the description of the machine is meager, but we have set forth what to us seem its distinctive and novel features. What would have resulted, had Mr Davis lived, is purely a matter of conjecture, but we doubt not the press would have proved a success and a source of remuneration to the inventor, who may be said to have put his life's blood and his best talents into it.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXVIII.-BY S. W. FALLIS.

ALMOST every class is represented in this wonderful volume. The king, at his well-spread board, is served by Death, who fills his bowl. Behind the cardinal's chair, Death is taking off his hat, while the petitioner hands him a document with five seals. The queen, walking with her ladies, is accompanied by Death, dressed in female attire, and thus, throughout the various positions, professions, occupations and conditions of life, Death is ever on the alert, and ready to reap the harvest of life.

Several additional subjects were introduced in later editions, all of which are original and carry out the most minute details and studied conceptions, though occasionally a lack of anatomical knowledge is apparent, a failing, however, very common with artists of this period.

In every edition the series closes with two special cuts, one of which is the "Last Judgment," in which Christ, represented as seated on a rainbow, with his feet resting on the world, appears in judgment on the risen figures of saints, who, with upstretched hands are praising God, all appearing reconciled; and a peaceful feeling is apparent. Christ alone is partially covered with a mantle, while the other figures are without attire. The other, or concluding cut, is a curiously arranged shield, bearing the arms of death, a death-head, the hourglass, which forms the crest of the helmet, and two death's-hands holding stones, occupy the center. The figure of a man on one side, and on the other that of a woman, are supposed to represent Holbein and his wife.

In connection with this famous series of the "Dance of Death" we must refer to the almost equally renowned "Alphabet of Death," which are equal in design to the larger cuts of the renowned "Dance of Death." Many of these miniature designs which comprise the Alphabet are taken from the larger cuts, and again, many are original. Each letter of the alphabet is inclosed in a small square, and around and behind each letter these noted scenes of death are graphically portrayed, without detracting from the plainness of the letter, in all of which we plainly trace the keen sympathy of Holbein with the movement of the Reformation. The rich and the powerful are invariably depicted as struggling against the last mortal enemy-Death. The ecclesiastical dignitaries are keenly satirized, whilst the neglected, feeble and poor are as tenderly treated as is consistent with the object of the work, which carefully and conclusively reminds all that there is no escape from the certain end of mortality. Holbein also introduces two skeletons, symbolic of the death of body and

Three more alphabets, perhaps not so well known as that of "Death," but still very effective both in design and execution, are also ascribed to Holbein. They are the "Peasant's Alphabet" and the "Sport of Infants," and an ornamental alphabet, consisting of but twenty-three letters.

His illustrations for books are also well known. One of the first Basel undertakings, with a title page marked

in abbreviation of Hans Holb., appeared as early as 1516, or possibly a year earlier, printed by Johann Froben. Another title page has a representation of an altar, on which sea gods and little children are depicted; of the date of 1515, and still another, bearing the initials of H. H., having for its subject an incident in ancient history, and another, still more elaborate, gives the "Fable of Cebes." This is particularly full of human life and humor, and is decorated with the author's monogram. In the year 1518 Froben published Moore's Utopia, the title-page of which was designed by Holbein. In 1521, the Reformation created considerable excitement in Basel, and the year following saw the first issue in this town of Luther's translation of the New Testament, for which Holbein designed a magnificent page.

Between 1515 and 1528, Holbein was engaged in illustrating books for no less than five printers at Basel.

The earliest German copy of the New Testament had scarcely appeared before Adam Petri reprinted it at Basel, and Holbein designed the initial letters and many of the illustrations. The title, however, is from the hand of Urs Grof. So numerous were Holbein's designs for books at this period that it would require too much space in these notes to enumerate all. The following Fig. 44 is a fac



FIG. 44.

simile of a cut of Cain killing Abel, from the first complete English translation of the Old and New Testament, without name or residence of printer, but supposed to have been printed at Zurich, by Froschover, in 1535, and although no name appears on the cut, it is ascribed to Holbein. Other



FIG. 45.

cuts in this volume are better engraved, and in point of design are not unworthy their ascribed author, Holbein. Following this line of illustrations, in which Holbein plays the very important part of designer or illustrator, is "Cramee's Catechism," a small octavo, printed in 1548, with twenty-nine illustrations, all of which are ascribed to Holbein, but only two of the number bear his imprint. Fig. 45 is a reduced fac simile of the one entitled, "Christ Casting out Devils." This cut speaks for itself. How well Holbein has illustrated his conception of the subject in a manner easily to be understood by the general reader.

In an edition of the New Testament, printed in 1554, at Zurich, by Froschover, we again see the talent and conception of Holbein displayed in the following Fig. 46, which is a reduced fac simile of his illustration of the "Generation of Christ," first chapter of Matthew:



Fig. 46.

This was published the year of Holbein's death, and though there is no name or imprint to the cut, there is little doubt of its authenticity.

(To be continued.)

CONCISE AND TO THE POINT.

Spartan brevity of speech is still sometimes amusingly illustrated. A most worthy man, unaccustomed to public speaking, being suddenly called upon to address a Sunday school, rose to his feet, and, after vainly struggling for utterance, at last hoarsely muttered: "Dear children, don't ever play with powder." The following gallant toast was lately given at a dirner in Carolina: "The ladies—our arms their protection—their arms our reward."

"Don't eat stale Q-cumbers. They will W up," is the terse advice of some wit. Announcements on shop signs expressed in the succinct style of one connected with a certain restaurant in New York, should serve as startling advertisements: "Lunch, 75 cents; square meal, I dollar; perfect gorge, I dollar and 25 cents." In the same city, a shopkeeper is said to have stuck upon his door this laconic advertisement: "A boy wanted." On going to his shop next morning, he beheld a smiling little urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label: "Here he is!" A penny-a-liner would hardly find much employment on the Kansas paper which informed the public that "Mr. Blank, of Missouri, got to owning horses that didn't belong to him, and the next thing he knew he couldn't get his feet down to the ground." Lynched, probably. A western writer, speaking of a new play just written by a gentleman of Cincinnati, says: "The unities are observed admirably; the dullness which commences with the first act never flags for a moment until the curtain falls."

The characteristics of several nations have been summed up in the following concise form: The first thing a Spaniard does on founding

a colony is to build a gallows; a Portuguese, to build a church; an Englishman, a drinking-booth; and a Frenchman, a dancing-floor.

A cobbler visited one of the large manufactories the other day, and for the first time in his life saw shoes made by machinery. "What do you think of that?" asked the foreman. "It beats awl," was the laconic and significant reply. A "sensible" woman, as Dr. Abernethy would have called her, was discovered by a shy man, who made her a rather original proposal. He bought a wedding ring and sent it to the lady, inclosing a sheet of notepaper with the brief question, "Does it fit?" By return of post he received for answer: "Beautifully."

It is related that Makart, the great Viennese painter, is even more taciturn than Von Moltke, the man who is silent in seven languages. An American, who had been told that the best way to get on friendly terms with the artist would be to play chess with him at the cafe to which he resorted nightly, watched his opportunity, and when Makart's opponent rose, slipped into his chair. At last his dream was about to be realized, he was to spend an evening in Makart's society. The painter signed to him to play, and the game began, and went on with no other sound than the moving of the pieces. At last the American made the winning move, and exclaimed, "Mate!" Up rose Makart in disgust and stalked out, saying angrily to a friend who asked why he left so early: "Oh, I can't stand playing with a chatterbox!"

The expressions used by some boys and girls if written as pronounced would look like a foreign language. Specimens of boys' conversation like the following may be called shorthand talking: "Warejego lasnight?" "Hadder skate." "Jerfind the ice hard 'ngood?" "Yes; hard'nough." "Jer goerlone?" "No; Bill'n Joe wenterlong." "Howlate jerstay?" "Pastate." "Lemmeknow wenyergoin, woncher? I wanter go'n showyer howto skate." "H—m, ficoodn' skate better'n you I'd sell out 'nquit." "Well, we'll tryerace 'nseefyercan."

The well-known answer of the Greeks to the Persian king before the battle of Thermopylæ, was rivaled by the dispatch of General Suvaroff to the Russian Empress: "Hurrah! Ismail's ours!" The Empress returned an answer equally brief: "Hurrah! Field-Marshal!"

The message from Lord Charles Beresford to his wife from the fort near Metemneh was pithy enough: "Quite well and cheerful. Privations have been severe; thirst, hunger, battles desperate; but things look better."

There are some quaint and pithy epistles on record. Quin, when offended by Rich, went away in resentment and wrote: "I am at Bath." The answer was as laconic, though not quite so civil: "Stay there."

Sibbald, the editor of the Chronicles of Scottish Poetry, resided in London for three or four years, during which time his friends in Scotland were ignorant not only of his movements, but even of his address. In the long run, his brother, a Leith merchant, contrived to get a letter conveyed to him, the object of which was to inquire into his circumstances and to ask where he lived. His reply ran as follows: "Dear Brother,—I live in So-ho, and my business is so-so. Yours, James Sibbald."

Concise and to the point was the curious letter sent by a farmer to a schoolmaster as an excuse for his son's absence from school: "Cepatomtogoatatrin." This meant, kep' at 'ome to go a-taterin' (gathering potatoes). A Canadian freshman once wrote home to his father: "DEAR PAPA,—I want a little change." The fond parent replied by the next post: "DEAR CHARLIE,—Just wait for it. Time brings change to everyone."

Briefer than these was an epistle of Emile de Girardin to his second wife, with whom he lived on most unfriendly terms. The house was large enough to permit them to dwell entirely separate from one another. One day Madame de Girardin had an important communication to make to her husband. Taking a small sheet of paper she wrote: "The Boudoir to the Library: Would like to go to Switzerland." M. de Girardin, imitating her concise style, responded: "The Library to the Boudoir: Go." That was all.

One of the most laconic wills on record ran thus: "I have nothing; I owe a great deal—the rest I give to the poor." A similar terse epitaph to the following would have suited that will-maker; "Died of thin shoes, January, 1839."—Exchange.



THE above is a specimen of typography from the establishment of Julius Klinkhardt, of Leipsic, Germany, composed of what may be styled the Germanic Architectural Ornament Series. In its arrangements it shows both taste and versatility, and from it some of our readers may obtain ideas which may prove beneficial.

THE CHILD IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Who is the man that is looking so hard at the piece of paper? He is an intelligent compositor. Why does he hold the paper so close to his eyes? Because the correspondent who wrote it makes hen tracks. What is he saying? He is saying, "I can't make out this stuff." And who is the other man going to the case? That is the furious foreman. What does he want? He is going to help the intelligent compositor to decipher the hen tracks. Do you think he can do it? I don't know; he can do most anything, but I guess that will be too much for him. Now I see another man coming; what is he going to do? That is the precise proofreader; he is going to cast his eagle eye over the hen tracks, to see where they lead to. Do you think he can find out? No; not without a guide or a calcium light. Now, here comes another man: who is the man? That is the able editor. Where does he come from? From his den. Now all the men are close together-see, their heads 'most touch-and they are looking, every one, at the piece of paper; what are they doing that for? Because they are concentrating their giant intellects upon the piece of paper, to see what the hen track correspondent means by his hieroglyphics. Have they found out? No, they are "stumped." Now they are going away from the case. Yes. And one of the men chucked the piece of paper into the stove; why does he do that? Because he can't read the hen tracks. Who is the small boy that has a grin on his face and his hat turned up in front? He is the office boy.

What is the able editor saying to him? He is telling him to go after the long-range shotgun. What for? Because the able editor wants to go hunting after the hen track correspondent. Will he hurt him? Yes, he will, if he catches him. Do you think the correspondent ought to be killed? Certainly.—M. Halstead.

A STRANGE FREAK OF INK.

A valued correspondent, a practical pressman, sends the following: "One of the strangest freaks of blue-black ink I ever heard of, was brought to my observation a short time ago, and I would like to learn the opinion of other pressmen as to the probable cause. In printing a catalogue in blue-black ink, it was found that after the printed matter had dried for a little while, it turned purple. On cuts that required the largest amount of ink, it was simply exasperating. In fact, it was so notable, that it was only by making concessions that the customer would receive the job. The only feasible reason I have heard advanced as yet is that in grinding the ink, aniline red had been ground in the mill just before, and the mill had not been properly cleaned. I would like to hear from some one else on the subject. One is tempted sometimes to read the riot act to some of these ink firms, when you have to contend against some of the stuff they palm off onto you for ink."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Papier Zeitung* recommends the following for printers and others as a gum substitute: Take one kilogram of good dextrine, pour over it one-quarter liter of cold water and stir vigorously for about ten minutes; when the dextrine is thoroughly soaked put it over a fire and leave it under, continually stirring for about five minutes. The substance will then be of the consistency of milk. This condition is reached when bubbles begin to rise, and the solution looks as if beginning to boil; boiling, however, must be carefully avoided. Now cool the liquid in a shallow, wide vessel and add about fifty grams of glycerine, and it is ready for use,

Ronaldson Series.

LONG PRIMER OLD STYLE, NO. 4.

James Ronaldson, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia, in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance ripened into a friendly intimacy, and they soon learned each other's views and prospects. The natural result was the formation of a copartnership

NONPAREIL OLD STYLE, No. 4.

Nonparell Old Style, No. 4.

James Ronaldson, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance ripened into a friendly intimacy, and they soon learned each other's views and prospects. The natural result was the formation of a copartnership between them, beginning November 1, 1796, establishing the first permanent type-foundry in the United States. Ronaldson furnished the greater portion of the capital, and assumed control of the financial branch of the business. Binny, who was a practical type-founder, and had carried on the business in Edinburgh, contributed his tools, stock of metal, and types, and superintended the manufacturing department. The connection proved mutually advantageous, and 1234567890 1234567890

MINION OLD STYLE, No. 4.

MINION OLD STYLE, No. 4.

JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia, in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance ripened into a friendly intimacy, and they soon learned each other's views and prospects. The natural result was the formation of a copartnership between them, beginning November 1, 1796, establishing the first permanent type-foundry in the United States. Ronaldson furnished the greater portion 1234567890 1234567890

SMALL PICA OLD STYLE, No. 4.

JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance soon

BREVIER OLD STYLE, No. 4.

JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia, in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance ripened into a friendly intimacy, and they soon learned each other's views and prospetls. The natural result was the for-1234567890

BOURGEOIS OLD STYLE, No. 4.

IAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaudson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia, in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance ripened into a 1234567890

PICA OLD STYLE, No. 4.

JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia, in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery

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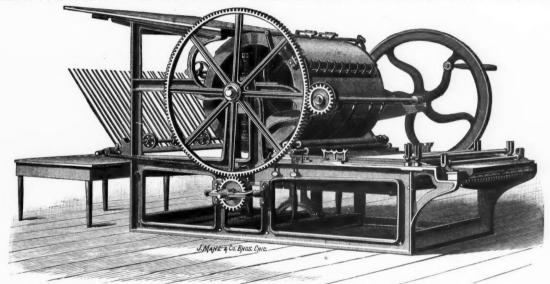
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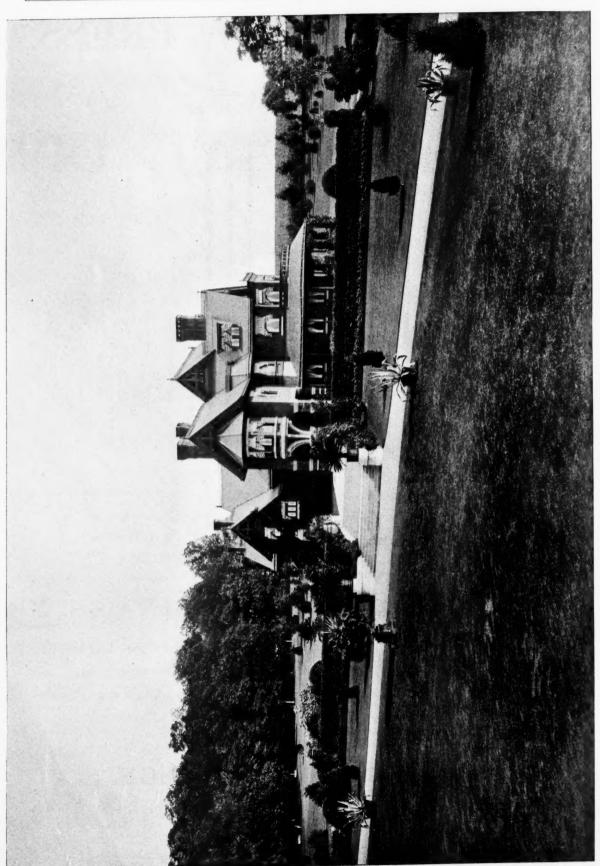
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

PERHAPS

To the Editor:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 29, 1886.

In your December number, under "Answers to Correspondents," a Boston party wishes to know the reason for quads, etc., pulling up. The same question came up in our own office but a few weeks since, and, through the kindness of a friend, we found that we had too much packing, or tympan, on the cylinder. We changed that to conform with bearers on cylinder, and have had no trouble since (even on same form). I mention this, as in your answers, or suggestions, given you do not mention this, which, I think, he will find the cause.

L. & O.

[If our correspondents will look again at our answer, they will observe that the reason they assign, was one of the reasons given in our reply, the bearers not being absolutely true to the cylinder.—EDITOR.]

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

To the Editor:

LIMA, January 5, 1887.

We have five offices in this city, one German and four English, two of which publish dailies, the *Morning Republican* and the Evening Times.

Trade good; prices low; prospects fair; wages, \$8.00 to \$12.00 a week; more apprentices than journeyman printers. Composition, 25 cents on *Republican*, the only office paying by piece; no "rings," no "standing time."

We have no union, but the K. of L. are growing rapidly, there being three assemblies here. Lima has furnished the Springfield, Ohio, rat shops with four of the long-tailed species, leaving but one in our midst. We are hopeful.

A QUESTION AND ANSWER.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, December 31, 1886.

Will Mr. Twombly please advise a reader, if the card press, referred to by him, was exhibited in the building on the southeast corner of Fulton and Nassau street? If so, was it not the Orcutt press, built in Boston, and was not the printer in charge named A. N. Sherman, formerly of Albany and employed at Van Benthuysens?

INQUIRER.

In answer to the foregoing we have received the following:

READING, Mass, Jan. 11, 1887.

The card press referred to by "Inquirer" was in a small frame building that then stood one or two removes from the corner of Nassau street, on the southwestern or right-hand side of Fulton street, going to the East river. It is only a supposition of mine that the press was made by S. P. Ruggles because he was the only inventor of rotary presses that I had heard of then. Do not know who the printer in charge was.

W. H. TWOMBLY.

FROM OSHKOSH.

To the Editor:

OSHKOSH, December 27, 1886.

Oshkosh Typographical Union, No. 211, at its last meeting appointed a committee to arrange for a number of entertainments to be given during the winter. The object is to procure a benevolent fund to aid members of the union in case of sickness or accident, or to pay funeral expenses, in case of death. Efforts are being made to secure the celebrated colored orator, B. K. Bruce, to deliver a lecture on the race question. Other entertainments will follow, and a regular course formed, if possible. Our union has already won many friends among the citizens of this place, and is not considered such a terrible "secret organization" as was first thought. There has been no trouble between

the employer and employé so far, and as long as both continue to do the fair thing there will be none.

The printing business here has been good for the past two months, but may not be so good for a time hence, as the holidays have passed. Printers coming this way, however, if they carry a card, are sure of a few days' subbing. Scale of prices, 28 cents for morning paper composition, and 23 for evening papers; \$12 per week for week work.

W. H. L.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor .

INDIANAPOLIS, January 10, 1887.

Trade is dull here at present. No demand for any more printers, nor is there likely to be for some time to come. The holiday trade was hardly up to former years. The sales in Christmas cards fell far short of last year, while the sales in fine stationery were not nearly so large. The legislature, now in session, may have a tendency to help the trade somewhat, but I hardly think it will be as good a year as usual, on account of the peculiar condition of affairs, the house and senate being so divided that legislation will be extremely difficult. The chances are that the time will be mostly taken up in wrangling over the election of a United States senator, and but little time devoted to the making of much needed laws. Printers are not clamoring very hard for any laws in particular, but are satisfied with anything that is fair and just.

Mr. William Goodnough, a member of Pressmen's Union No. 17, employed by Gaff, Gent & Thomas, at Columbus, Indiana, met with a very painful accident a short time ago. While putting packing on a small Campbell press, it got started up in some way, and caught his left leg, and severely injured it, laying him up for four weeks; besides, it will cripple him for some time, if not permanently.

Mr. Amos Oberly, for a number of years shipping clerk for Mr. William B. Burford, died very suddenly on the morning of December 29, of a complication of rheumatism and a cold on his lungs, that had troubled him for some time. On the morning of his death he seemed as well as usual, and ate quite a hearty breakfast, after which he complained of a severe pain in his side, and expired in a few minutes. He was one of the best posted men on the county printing and stationery of the state, and of the different county offices, of any man in the city, and his services will be very sadly missed in this establishment.

I. M.

FROM GUELPH, ONTARIO.

To the Editor:

GUELPH, January 3, 1887.

Trade, for the last month or two, has been particularly good in this locality, and even now continues so. We have had on us the work entailed by the provincial elections, which are now happily over, having resulted in the return to power of the liberal government of Hon. Oliver Mowat. We are now confronted with a general election of the Dominion Parliament. Both parties are in high glee, and confident in each other's ability to march to victory. The reins are now held by Sir John Macdonald and his party. They are swarthy politicians and able men, and have ruled Canada, with but short intervals, for the last forty years. Sir John is a politician of a very high order; his long experience and distinguished services to his country have won the hearts of his countrymen, and repeatedly secured for him marks of the royal favor. On the other hand, the liberals are now thoroughly organized, and better led than they have ever been, and are in hopes of being able to "hoist" the hated tory, and place themselves in control of the patronage and money bags of the Dominion. They have succeeded in carrying the local governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and now of Ontario, and with their vast patronage enlisted in the liberal cause, it is expected that Sir John will have a hard road to travel.

Meantime, as the fight goes bravely on, the poor printer gets his share of the spoils. Their stories of trenchant abuse of power, misuse of the public moneys, and flagrant robbery in connection with the public works of the Dominion; and, on the other hand, the inexperience and utter incompetence of the opposition to occupy the treasury benches, and all the other grievances which human flesh is heir to, have to be chronicled on black and white, and settled at the polls. Thus the printers here are more than occupied, and the extra coin won at this

inclement season is especially welcome. Job printing has taken quite an onward move here lately. The work produced by the Herald and Mercury in that relation has ever been very unsatisfactory. They have both printed from old, fossilized, worn-out type, and depended upon the influence of their papers to carry the job printing trade. This was very unsatisfactory to the merchants, whom, it was openly alleged, never got fair value for their money. Mr. James Hough, Jr., the crack job printer, has entered the field to meet the emergency, and will, undoubtedly, produce first-class work at fair rates. His entire office has been fitted out by Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, on their original point system, and is undoubtedly one of the largest and best selected offices in the Dominion of Canada.

TYPE FOUNDRY LITERATURE.

To the Editor :

TOPEKA, January 5, 1887.

A country foreman writing to a type-foundry journal complains that "in order to get hold of specimen sheets," etc., he has often to "fish them out of the waste-basket or exchange pile." From personal experience, I know such complaints are too often well founded, and are by no means restricted to the "country districts." It sometimes seems the proprietor is afraid the "boys" will see some new face, and possibly ask for its purchase, or else will catch onto some new-fangled idea, and spend a little extra time talking about it or trying to work it out. Of course there are exceptions, but the above fits entirely too many men in the counting room. Type founders expend a good deal of money on specimen pages, sparing no expense in the way of first-class composition, stock and ink, and it is not right that productions representing so much money and skilled labor should find their way into the wastebasket, unread. That is not what they are issued for. The working printer of today will be the employing printer of the near future, and his abilities or inclinations will then be just what his past education accomplished for him. Our trade is making wonderful strides, and to remain apace with it, the workman must keep himself well posted if he has any ambition to stay at the front. To do so, he must first read his trade journals, exchange opinions and experiences with fellowworkmen, and next, mentally devour every type-foundry specimen sheet and price list of printing material that comes within his reach.

Two of our most wide-awake foundries, the "Central" and the "Cleveland," and also the Messrs. Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, have undertaken to arrest this premature destruction of type foundry literature by mailing their specimen sheets, etc., direct to such actual and worthy journeyman printers whose addresses they can get, thus putting copies thereof where they will certainly be appreciated, and where, I believe, they will ultimately do the most good. New faces or novelties are generally purchased on the suggestion or demand of the foreman or workman, and one order so secured by the foundry would

repay postage expended.

I would like to suggest to all foundries and to manufacturers of printing material and inks to revise their mailing list so as to embrace the resident job men in the various towns. Try the experiment, and you will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that you are a potent factor in the production of a happier and technically better educated class of printers.

What say you, Mr. Typefoundryman?

T. B. B.

FAULTY FONTS AGAIN.

STERLING, Illinois, December 29, 1886.

In your November number you had the kindness to publish my article concerning the faults of type founders in proportioning their fonts of type. You also honored the article with an editorial criticism, in which you termed it hypercritical, and sought to prove it by reference to localities where extra allowances of "A," "S" and other letters besides " L" would be necessary.

I am not yet, by any means, convinced that the article was other than justly critical; and I thought that in it I made it entirely clear that locality had nothing whatever to do with the scarcity of "L" in the fonts, for all the illustrations given were such as occur every day in all places where type is used. When I showed that in the two targe fonts of body letter used for stories, poetry and all the ever-varying

matter of a newspaper printed entirely at home, together with general book and job printing, were uniformly short of lower case "1" as well as caps, for ten years, the fair conclusion seems to be that, regardless of locality, those fonts had not their proper proportion of that

But my chief complaint is regarding the job fonts. The same rules will not always apply to job and news or book fonts. Now, you say that the system in vogue in this country gives three "L's" to a four "A" font, and that this is founded on a practical experience, etc. If that is so, how is it that the more modern foundries have seen fit to increase the proportion of that letter? How is it that William H. Page, who probably makes more large display letter than any other maker in the country, has increased his allowance of "L"-both upper and lower case-to four in a three A font, and five in a four A font? Whose experience is worth the most to us of today? that of the old printers of a century or two ago, who fixed the schemes that the founders complained of still work by, or that of founders and wood type makers and printers

Since writing the former article, I have had an additional proof of the correctness of my criticism. In setting matter for a book of some two hundred pages, considerable "full face" type was required, and the font was doubled, and doubled again, and yet the lower case "1" was the first letter exhausted, the only peculiarity of the "matter" being that it demanded an unusual number of cap.

Again, you say that: "The font (I) referred to was too small for the demands made on it." And yet it was plenty large enough with the addition of two or three each of upper and lower case "L's." Why should one be compelled to pay \$12 for a six A font to do his work when a four A font at \$8 is all sufficient, with the addition of ten cents' worth of a certain letter, to make its proportions correct? Have other printers not some experience to relate on these points?

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1887.

Of course, it is old news, but, nevertheless, it is a satisfaction to repeat the information which has reached you heretofore, that, dating from yesterday, the price of composition on Washington morning and evening papers is 45 and 421/2 cents, instead of 40 cents. This happy result was not reached by arbitration, but by a conference between the Associated Publishers of Washington and a committee of the Union. To Mr. A. P. Wharton, the chairman of the committee, much of the credit in the matter is due. The close of the holiday season will curtail somewhat the work in newspaper offices, but the book and job offices will be busier than they have been. It is to be hoped, also, that now that the remainder of the annual appropriation becomes available, the public printer will reinstate as many of his old force as possible, it being acknowledged that there is an ample supply of copy for a much larger force than now employed. A rumor prevails just now that an immediate change in the office of foreman of printing is contemplated. Mr. E. W. Oyster will, in such an event, probably receive the appointment. I understand that Mr. Mark L. Crawford is a candidate for the foremanship, and if he should be booked for the place, I should shed no tears. But I do not believe that the position will be given to anyone totally unacquainted with the routine of the government printing office, and it strikes me that the best thing my friend Mark can do is to get his backers to request his appointment, "vice Oyster promoted." The difference in salary is only \$300.

On the whole, the public printer has been fortunate in his appointments. Briggs is a success, Oyster emphatically so, and Furlong and Bright are also highly spoken of. I am sorry, though, that I cannot say the same of the new foreman of the pressroom, Mr. A. E. Sardo. From all accounts, this man has a mania for turning out a great quantity of work, regardless of the manner in which it is done. Making ready is one of the lost arts in the pressroom, and jobs are turned out which would ruin the reputation of even so obscure an establishment as the Ellenville Gazette, whence, as you are aware, the new public printer was transplanted. Mr. Sardo depends on his qualifications as a "rusher," and a conscientious, painstaking

workman, who has forgotten, perhaps, more than Mr. Sardo can ever know, as a pressman, is by him rebuked for taking the time required to turn out a creditable job. I write this from no unkind motives toward Mr. S.; but I think he is not fit to have charge of the government pressroom until he realizes that a fair quality of work is quite as important as a reasonable quantity, and I have never in my life hesitated to express my thoughts.

Mr. Benedict's eligibility, under the law, is much discussed here. The law requires that the public printer shall be a practical printer, which Mr. Benedict is not. I, for one, do not see how the senate can confirm him, and it strikes me that, in view of the government printing office being exclusively a workshop, whose superintendent in no sense participates in the affairs of state, it is as little as President Cleveland, as little as any president, could do, to select the public printer from the ranks of the 30,000 craftsmen who constitute the International Typographical Union. As the incumbent is not allowed to have an interest in any printing office or type foundry, I rather think it was the intention of the legislators, who framed the law, that the appointee should be taken from the rank and file. I hope at the session of 1888 decisive action will be taken on this matter, and steps taken to poll the presidential candidates as to whether, in case of election, a member of the International Typographical Union (which, of course, means whole membership) will be given the place.

I would like to state for the benefit of those who think that the government is the only employer here which can offer inducements to first-class printers, that this is not the case. The enterprising firm of Gray & Clarkson have just "absorbed" the chief proofreader of the Congressional Record, Mr. William F. Dunn, whom many of your readers know as a good printer and a clever gentleman. I suppose the firm named was able to offer better inducements than Uncle Sam.

I infer from Brother Smith's letter, in your last number, that Denver thinks she should be considered at the next session of the International Typographical Union. I am inclined to agree with Denver, and would advise her to send "Yank" to Buffalo, to see that it is done. If fortune favors, and free passes are given discriminatingly, I may be there too.

August Donath.

[Our correspondent is in error as to Mr. Smith being the author of the communication referred to.—EDITOR.]

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1887.

Everybody agrees that in the way of business incidental to the holiday trade, the season through which we have just been passing has been an exceptionally brilliant one. Our thoroughfares have been crowded with buyers, and for days it has been almost impossible to get along on such streets as Eighth and Chestnut, so great has been the throng of those anxious to purchase gifts for relatives and friends. But all seem happy now, except, perhaps, some close-fisted pater familias, who shows by his paralyzed look, that he was unable to retain his hold on those slippery, Bland dollars.

In one of my former letters I spoke of a portion of our city known as the "Neck." As I write (January 1) the "Neck." is alive with masqueraders of every description. Perhaps there is no section of the country where this business is carried on to a greater extent than it is right here in the "Neck." Here, I believe, it originated, and dates away back. Here, as soon as one New Year's day is passed, they begin to get ready for another turn out the following year. It is certainly interesting to watch them, and note the time and study it must have taken to enable them to caricature all classes and characters.

In the way of printing, I notice a slight slacking up, but I do not think it will last long.

The employes of the Reading railroad, at Port Richmond, had a slight misunderstanding with the company, but are at work again.

About twelve hundred brewers are at the present time on a strike; some of them have been ordered back to work by the K. of L., but refuse to obey.

I notice in the *Craftsman*, that the donation of \$500 made by the International Typographical Union, at its last session, to a subordinate union in Florida, has not been paid; also that the strike fund is

only available against a *reduction* of wages. To my mind this don't look well for the International Typographical Union. If it has not the money to pay these bills with, why are appropriations allowed to be made?

Philadelphia Pressmen's Union will celebrate Franklin's birthday on the 15th of this month. We know that the 17th is the proper date, but the 15th comes on Saturday, and in that way suits all the hands better.

Philadelphia Typographical Society (beneficial) celebrated its eighty-fourth anniversary this evening.

Childs Brothers, printers, after a short career, have retired.

The News, commencing today, will reduce its price to one cent. We have now five first-class newspapers published at the minimum price of one cent, namely, the Times, Record, North American, Star and News.

Your idea about a home for infirm printers of good repute, is first-class, and I hope will be pushed. It would certainly strengthen the International Typographical Union far more than the present plan. By your plan, a printer of the class to be benefited, would stand some show of getting a *look* at such a structure, no matter if he did live, say as far away as San Francisco, which, by the present plan, I don't think he will ever get.

C. W. M.

OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER.

To the Editor :

Louisville, December 25, 1886.

The printing trade is improving in this vicinity and bids fair for a good winter's trade.

Pressmen's Union No. 28 was established during the past summer, with twelve charter members; the number has increased until, at this writing, it has nineteen members. Its inauguration has not caused the slightest ripple of trouble with employers, as is frequently the case. The minimum of wages has been fixed at \$18 per week.

One of the most important events of the past month was the sale of the material and outfit of The Frankfort Yeoman, which has quite a little history in connection with it. Its proprietors had the state printing of Kentucky for eighteen years, and made considerable money out of it, but as it flowed in easily it also flowed out with the same free hand; and having the election of the state printer so long in their possession, they came to the conclusion that they owned it. Much to their surprise, however, the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, which is practically a part and parcel of the Courier-Journal, set forward in their interest a Mr. Woods, who was quite popular, and by means of the assistance, obtained the coveted prize some two years since. Thus ended the prosperity of The Yeoman, and in the course of a year some disagreements arose among the partners, and the office went into the courts for liquidation, which resulted in its sale on the 16th instant. It was bought by the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, through Mr. Davidson, for the sum of \$6 300. The office originally invoiced about three times that sum, but being run constantly for a number of years, the type was of very little if any use, the sum realized being its full value at the time of sale.

Typographical Union No. 10 has in contemplation the idea of abolishing plate matter entirely, from use in this city, unless paid for in full as composition. The Sunday Argus is at present the only paper using it, and the union has been tossed by doubts and fears as to the propriety of allowing this use, for fear some of the other offices may employ its use to the detriment of the employés on weekly papers.

The Gazette Printing and Publishing Company purchased the Pony Campbell press which they had in the Southern exposition this fall, and now have the same in operation. This company have also a No. 6 stop-cylinder Hoe press on the road. They are doing a growing business, being pressed with orders all the time, having but lately embarked in the job printing line.

The Farmers' Home fournal, published here, has consolidated or swallowed The Spirit of the Times, a farmer's paper of Nashville, Tennessee, and thereby augmented its circulation considerably.

The Daily Commercial of this city has just overhauled, partially rebuilt and generally renovated its building, and added a Hoe Presto press to its outfit. It is generally understood that the Evening Post,

which is largely under the same ownership, will be placed in the building, as the *Evening Times* and *Courier-Journal* under similar circumstances, now are.

The Sunday Argus and the New Argus have also clasped hands, and will hereafter sail under the cognomen of the Sunday Argus.

There is a prospectus out for a new republican weekly, to be called the Louisville *Republican*, under the auspices of the Republican Central Committee. The publishers will be John W. Finnell and William Brown. The first named is an old and experienced journalist. It is also understood that Colonel Kelly, until lately managing editor of the *Commercial*, will have a pencil in his hand. The first issue will be out about January 15.

The Courier-Journal Job Printing Company have lately added a Cottrell front-delivery press, with which they are well pleased.

THE INLAND PRINTER is appreciated throughout this section, and you may expect some additions to your already large list from this quarter.

On Tuesday, the 21st instant, the employes of the Louisville Argus filed into the office, and Mr. C. H. Smith, editor of that paper, called Mr. Charles Francis, the business manager forward, and in a neat little speech on behalf of the employes, presented him with a very handsome gold-headed cane, which bears engraved on it the following legend: "A token of esteem to Mr. Charles Francis from the Louisville Argus, Christmas, 1886." Mr. Francis endeavored to respond, but owing to the completeness of the surprise, said but very little, stating that his feelings of appreciation must answer for him.

REPORTER.

CONCERNING FALSE TRADITIONS.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, January 10, 1887.

Who is there that has not opinions planted in him by education, time out of mind, * * * * which must not be questioned, but are to be looked on with reverence, * * * when these opinions are but the traditional grave-talk of those who receive them from hand to hand, without ever examining them.—John Looke.

A very common remark is too often made by ill-minded people about a giddy woman—"She is no better than she should be." The utterance is, perhaps, not intended to convey a direct charge of wanton or improper conduct in the individual case; but thoughtlessly said and passed from tongue to tongue, the saying increases as it goes, until the person of whom it is spoken loses reputation, and is named as one of a class which all pure minded people shun. And this process of slander continues, while its object is, or may be, as free from taint of sin as a babe.

Similarly has the tongue of the traducer, from time long back, been heard to proclaim the printer as "no better than he should be;" meaning, to say plainly, that he is a disreputable, dissolute man,—per se, a drunkard. So easily is the tongue of slander set going, that its constant repetition fixes it as an opinion,—a traditional verity—believed in and revered by many otherwise well-intentioned people.

To attempt the work of dispelling this unjust conception and to convince the traducer of his error, is a task for which one may well feel his incapacity, when he thinks of the extent to which this calumny has spread. Too often has it, in common speech and in finished writing, been permitted to go unrebuked. The printer who is loyal to himself and to his fellow men in the same profession, must adopt the motto of Scotland,—Nemo me impune lacessit—and make it his duty vigorously to refute the heresy, reject the insult, and show to all who shall wound him by false and absurd talk, that it cannot be continued with impunity.

To assert that the printer is essentially a drunkard, a tramp, a lazy fellow, is simply to beg the question. Mere assertion proves nothing. And when the half-slander is repeated, even in a reputable publication from the city which once contained Ben Franklin, one's temper and charity is taxed, though at this distance, in restraint of falling into the error of counter assertion.

It may safely be said that no branch of mechanical art numbers among its workers so many men self-respecting, careful of their reputation, and saving (advisedly said) as that of printing. In other words, bums, tramps, drunkards, lazybodies, are few among printers and pressmen.

In an experience from apprenticeship to this day, a period of thirty years (nearly twenty years as foreman in large establishments) the writer has been impressed with the fact that an infinitely small proportion of the printers he has known and had in charge, have been dissolute or drunken. That years ago there existed more drunkenness in our ranks, and also among other artisans, must be frankly allowed. But the present is what we have to do with. Let anyone acquainted in Chicago walk through the printing offices and set down the selfrespecting and the dissolute, compare the totals, and he would have a telling reply for the too common aspersion. Go through the printing offices of every large town or city, and make a similar investigationhow astonishingly would the figures show in favor of the sober, industrious printer, and shatter the traditional slur. Count also the number of those who are thrifty enough to support decently their families, and to own their homes-the showing, to a fair-minded man, would be convincing of the justice of our defence.

It would be difficult, for many reasons, to obtain statistics sufficiently full and reliable to exhibit in tabulated form, in cold unimpeachable figures, the place of the printer in the moral scale. But hardly impossible, were anyone in each city of any size to attempt the task and formulate facts and figures in this direction. Through the courtesy of a well-known physician of Chicago, the medical director of the institution, the following figures have been tabulated from the records of the Washingtonian Home in this city. They show more clearly than whole paragraphs of prose, how small a percentage the dissolute printers bear to the whole number of the unfortunates who now are or have been inmates of the Home.

Table showing the number of newspaper men and printers admitted to the Washingtonian Home from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1885:

Year.	Editors.	Report- ers.	Journal- ists.	Printers.	Total.	Total of all occu pations represen ted during year.
1875		5	2	14	21	274
1876	2	3	4	20	29	258
1877	5	6	2	11	24	299
1878	5 6 8 5	I	1	11	19	273
1879	8	3	8	29	48	412
1880	5	3 5 2	5	26	39	576
1881	4	5	4	30 32 46 18	43	600
882	3		9	-32	43 46	749
883	5	5	16	46	72	927
1884		8	4	18	30	690
1885	2	10	11	27	50	812
Totals	40	51	66	264	421	5870

Percentage of printers to "all occupations" less than 4½ per cent. Percentage of editors, reporters, etc., to "all occupations," 7 per cent. In many cases, persons entering the Home have given their occupation as both reporters and journalists, and, therefore, the sum of these two columns while representing two occupations, is in fact but one; so that the percentage would be still further lessened.

Leaving this exhibit in the hands of the mathematicians to figure percentages, a glance at the table will go far to support the proposition that all printers are not drunkards.

THE INLAND PRINTER will, no doubt, understand that this communication is not in the direction of seeking to commit its pages or the pen of the writer to any of the harsh, and sometimes unreasonable, doctrines of those good people who are generally known as believers in total abstinence, or advocates of prohibition. Its intention is to candidly and fearlessly deny the widespread charge that printers are the most dissolute of workers. It is true that too many are given to cultivating the slavish habit of drinking to excess, finding themselves at last degraded, and shunned by self-respecting and decent companions. Yet when less than 4½ per cent of the whole number of the worst among the dissolute who finally enter the reformatory institution named, are printers, our task is lightened, and our too ready slanderers have the best answer possible to their absurdly false charge.

A pardonable pride in the art to which the writer has for long years been attached, is the excuse for this communication. The time seems to have come when the patient endurance of vilification should no longer be borne, and if The Inland Printer will kindly accept the suggestion to open its pages for further statements, statistical or

otherwise, in support of the position the writer has announced, the rank and file of the art need not fear the exhibit.

The Captain Fudges of our day, though they hail from the "City of Brotherly Love," should be met and challenged to withdraw from unloading their cargoes of absurdities. In rejecting the traditional heresies relating to the character and habits of printers—the burden of proof must be for others to carry—it is the duty of the self-respecting printer, while vigorously denying the charges set against him, to prove the opposite by his everyday conduct. Then fair-minded people themselves will help him by rejecting the "traditional grave-talk" and be ready with good words to give the lie to those who shall "traduce us with their base libels."

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor :

DETROIT, January 12, 1887.

The printing business is very good in this town at present; better, indeed, than is usual at this time of year. Instead of the customary lull after the holidays, this season there is a marked improvement over the week or two just preceding the holidays.

Our union is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of three hundred in good standing. There is a lively interest manifested in the coming election of officers (first Sunday in February), which is a good omen. An organization is never in so great a danger of disintegration as when its best members become indifferent about who occupies the chairs.

The Printers' Benefit Association here, originated by Robert Hislip, on the plan of the one in Chicago, already contains one hundred members. John Morrissey is the president, and under his and his colaborators' united hustling, the society is rapidly growing in favor with the craft.

The *Mercury*, a society and sporting hebdominal, succumbed to the inevitable with its last week's issue, after a year's bitter struggle with cruel fate. It has been remarked for some time that the mercury was very low.

There is a vigorious boycott going on here against the various boss brewers by the Brewers' Assembly, Knights of Labor, assisted by the other labor organizations of the city. At the last meeting of the Typographical Union (last Sunday) they passed a resolution imposing a fine of one dollar upon any member found drinking "scab" beer. There was an amendment offered to extend the penalty to any member found drinking any beer until the difficulty was settled; but this (very naturally) met with an able-bodied resistance. With all the progress of reform of this age of reformation, prohibition, it would seem, is still in the minority among the printing fraternity.

There is a good deal of complaint about the action of the International Typographical Union in compelling the members to take, or at least pay for the *Craftsman*, as it does not meet the expectations of a good many as to what the official organ of the union should be. A great deal of "kicking" occurs at the meetings on this matter, and once or twice it has gone so far as a resolution to stop the paper, but it was voted down.

G. C. K.

OUR DELEGATES—THE MATERIAL FROM WHICH THEY ARE SELECTED.

To the Editor:

St. Louis, January 7, 1887.

This is a theme which should interest every union printer who has the welfare of his craft and himself in view. Is it so generally considered? I opine not. It is true that in the majority of unions the members go through the form of an election, and candidates are elected whose qualifications consist in being a good fellow, a general favorite, and the representative of a strong chapel; in others, he occupies a position which, to a certain extent, makes it his turn, as he has been a faithful officer, or a fair foreman, etc., and was defeated the last time by an opponent from the other office. One of the last things considered is whether he possesses any practical knowledge of the trade throughout the country; whether he has made a study of past legislation of the International body, and is able to suggest and advocate measures of improvement or advancement; whether he is able to figure in some role

of credit above that of an "intelligent voter" or an agreeable fellow. The personnel of past International Typographical Union conventions has had too large a percentage of delegates of a negative order, to the exclusion of brainy, executive thinking parliamentarians, who are found in nearly every subordinate union.

Is it not time that the printers throughout the land should select delegates from among their positive, able and clear-cut members, who have had at least a little experience beyond the limited sphere of one office or union? Elect men who have some ambition beyond a membership in the national body; men who will endeavor to represent their section in the sessions as well as at the banquet; men who can distinguish the difference between movable types and a stereo plate; men who can see the distinction between a craft journal and a labor organ; men who will not vote away to any particular section the funds, benefits and positions which are common property.

Send representatives who can discern between a hawk and a handsaw, and have the ability to express themselves in convention against any and every attempt at monopoly and centralization.

Give the popular, good fellow, a rest this year, and send some one who has glucose enough in his cranium to make a record, even if he is with the minority. There is an amount of monotony in our annuals that demands a change. Let us have it, even if we have to vote for those who are not personal favorites or alley mates. Do this, and we will have less opposition to alleged legislation, such as has been furnished in the recent past.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SAN ANTONIO correspondent of January 6, asks: Can you tell me any work that treats of photo-engraving?

Answer.—Send \$1.50 to Gayton A. Douglass, 185 and 187 Wabash avenue, Chicago, and you will receive a treatise on photo-engraving worth ten times that amount.

J. M. D., Topeka, Kansas: We know of no better work, for the purpose you desire, than "The American Printer," published by Mac-Kellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia, for which the Shniedewend & Lee Company, of this city, are agents. No aspiring printer can afford to be without it. Price \$2.00. Sent by mail, \$2.10.

A CORRESPONDENT in this city asks if we can give the Indian names of the lakes in the neighborhood of Madison, Wisconsin.

Answer.—First lake Kegousa; second lake, Waubesa; third lake, Monona; fourth lake, Mendota; Dead lake, Wingra. The Indian name of the river connecting the first, second, third and fourth lakes is Yahara (catfish).

A KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) correspondent writes: Please explain, through your columns, the meaning and derivation of the words, octavo, duodecimo, etc., as applied to book forms, and confer a favor upon an ignorant, but curious disciple of Gutenberg, and his fellows.

Answer.—An octavo is a form of eight pages, derived from the Latin word octo, meaning eight; duodecimo, a form of twelve pages—sometimes called a 12mo; derived from the Latin duodecim—twelve.

T. S. T., Pittsburgh, asks: What would you say would be a fair figure for composition in estimating for a job of pamphlet work?

Answer.—We have answered a similar question before. Figuring on the Chicago basis of payment to the compositor, namely, 37 cents per thousand ems, when the proofreading, make up, etc., are included, which they should be, there is no money in the job under 60 cents per thousand. In estimating on platework, charge 70 cents, or you will get left.

EMPLOYER, Chicago: Anonymous communications are not noticed in The Inland Printer, for obvious reasons. However, as your question is of import to a large number of other Chicago employers, we will state, that we believe a movement is on foot toward the establishment of a Chicago typothetæ, on the lines of the parent society, in New York. There can be no question but what it would be a magnificent success; all that is required, is some gentleman of vim and spirit

to take the initiative. THE INLAND PRINTER will lend its aid and influence to promote it.

A Bristol (Connecticut) correspondent writes: In working card-board on a small drum cylinder, I am troubled by a slur on the last line, caused by the stiffness of the board which prevents it from conforming readily to the curve of the cylinder, so that as the impression ceases, the sheet flies out flat, making the job look dirty on the edge. I have obviated this by passing cords around the cylinder, fastening one end to the rod, which holds the paper bands, and the other to be braced against, which the fly strikes, the sheet moving under the cords while being printed; but is there no better way?

Answer.—Take one or more pins, according to the size of the job, cut them off, so as to make them type high, or a fraction over, which place in the furniture, so as to catch the end of the cardboard, and the slurring referred to will be prevented.

An Elwood (Illinois) correspondent, under date of January 3, asks: Is it correct to use a double display line for the date in posters or handbills? It is often very convenient to do so in a small office where there is not much material to work with, and help fill out the bill where there are only a few lines.

Answer.—We should say it is admissible to make display lines of both day and date, though one line should be shorter than the other, and smaller in size, as, for example,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15th, 1886.

Sometimes full lines are used with a rule between, but a good printer will *always* find ways and means to avoid such a combination.

[Several questions and answers are unavoidably laid over.]

PAPER-MAKING IN SIAM.

Native paper is manufactured in Siam, says the Journal of the Society of Arts, from the bark of a tree called toukoi, and the following is the process of manufacture: The smaller branches of the trees are cut and steeped in water for two or three days, the bark then is stripped off and brought in bundles and sold to persons who make the paper. The bundles of bark are put in water for two or three days by the papermaker, and having been cleansed from dirt, are taken out and steamed over a slow fire for two days, a little clean stone lime being sprinkled through the bark. It is then steeped in water in earthen jars, and more lime is added. After a few days it is taken out of the jars, and having been well washed to free it from the lime, it is beaten with a mallet until it becomes a mass of soft pulp. A frame of netting about six feet long, and of width varying from eighteen to five inches, is set afloat in water, and the pulp having first been again mixed up in water, is skillfully poured out onto the frame so as to be equally distributed over it. The frame is then lifted out of the water, and a small wooden roller is run over the surface of the pulp. By this process the water is squeezed out and the pulp pressed together. The frame, with the pulp on it, is then set to dry in the sun, and in the course of about ten hours it is quite dry, and the sheet of paper is then lifted off the frame. The surface is then smoothed by applying a thin paste of rice flour, and then rubbing it with a smooth stone. A black paper, which is written on with a slate pencil, is made by coloring the surface with a mixture of charcoal. The paper-making industry in Siam is burdened by a heavy tax, varying from seven per cent on the best quality of paper to one hundred per cent on the commoner sorts. Native manufacturers are but few, and in consequence of this heavy impost the industry itself cannot develop to any considerable extent.

MANAGEMENT OF INKS.

The management of inks seems little understood by many printers. Printing ink is substantially a paint, triturated to extreme fineness, and laid on the paper by type. There are occasions, of course, when the least amount of color that can be put on is sufficient, but it generally needs more. Especially in one class of work, that of handbills and posters, whether highly ornamented or not, more is required. The first requisite in this case is that they shall catch the eye quickly, which cannot be done by hair-line faces or small quantities of ink. They

should be charged with color. That they are not is frequently owing to the ignorance of the pressman. His overlays and underlays are not right. They cover too great a portion of the form, or underline too much of it, and the whole object of having them is lost. Principal lines should have more impression than weaker ones, and this is generally better accomplished by underlays than overlays, for not only is the impression stronger, but the line will take more ink. The more slowly the impression is made, the blacker the line will appear, as the ink then has time to penetrate. It is a useful thing sometimes to run a piece of work through a second time, thus giving more color. House painters do not finish a house at once, but lay on one coat after another until the requisite intensity is obtained. Especially should this precaution be followed in pale or weak colors, such as the various yellows. One great reason why this hue is hardly ever used by printers, except through bronzing, is that it always looks pale and ineffective on paper. The remedy for this is additional presswork. The color, in its various modifications with red and black, is very effective, as can be seen by looking at the leaves of trees in autumn, which are compounds of green, brown, red and yellow, the first soon disappearing and brown being the last .- Exchange.

THE FRIEND OF THE EDITOR.

Some supposed friends of a newspaper have peculiar ideas as to what kind of items a paper requires. Not long since, a gentleman came into the sanctum of a Texas paper, and said to the editor:

"Look here, you miss a heap of live items. I'm on the street all day. I'll come up every once in awhile and post you."

"All right, fetch in your items, but remember we want news."
Next day he came up, beaming all over. "I've got a live item
for you. You know that infernal, bow-legged gorilla of a brotherin-law of mine, who was in business here with me?"

"I believe I remember such a person," said the editor, wearily.

"Well, I've just got news from Nebraska, where he is living that he is going to run for the legislature. Now, just give him a blast. Lift him out of his boots. Don't spare him on my account."

The editor shook his head, and the news-gatherer retired.

Next day he came up again. "My little item was crowded out.

At least, I didn't see it in the paper. I brought you some more news," and he handed in an item about a cat, as follows:

"A remarkable animal. — The family cat of our worthy and distinguished fellow-townsman, Smith, who keeps the boss grocery store of Ward No. 13 (beer always on tap), yesterday became the mother of five singularly marked kittens. This is not the first time this unheard-of event has taken place. We understand Mr. Smith is being favorably spoken of as a candidate for alderman."

The editor groans in his spirit as he lights a cigar with the effort. It is not long before he hears that Smith is going around, saying that he has made the paper what it is, but it is not independent enough to suit the public.

Many readers will say that this sketch is overdrawn, but thousands of editors all over the country will lift up their right hands to testify that they are personally acquainted with the guilty party.—Texas Siftings.

NO EPHS NOR CAYS.

The following, clipt from the *Rocky Mountain Cyclone*, shows how completely the English language is adapted for sudden and unforeseen emergencies:

"We begin the publication of the Roccay Mountain Cyclone with some phew diphphiculties. The type phounders phrom whom we bought our outphit phor this printing ophphice phailed to supply us with any ephs or cays, and it will be phour or phive week bephore we can get any. The mistaque was not phound out till a day or two ago. We have ordered the missing letters, and will have to get along without them till they come. We don't lique the loox ov this variety ov spelling any better than our readers, but mistaques will happen in the best regulated phamilies, and iph the phs and cays and xs and qs hold out, we shall ceep (sound the c hard) the Cyclone whirling, aphter a phashion, till the sorts arrive. It is no joque to us—it is a serious aphphair."

Brown's Lightning Staple Binder.

PRICE, \$18.00.



GHIS machine supplies the demand for a Binder of greater capacity than the handy little \$3.00 Stapler, and is less expensive than any other good machine known.

Every machine is complete for handpower, and so constructed that footpower can be attached in five minutes. Footpower attach-

Machines Guaranteed Every Way!

STAPLES

Are strung on wood, same as for Breech Loaders, in sizes as follows:

No. 7,	3-16 in.,	for 2	sheets	to 16,	5,000	in box,	\$1.25
No. 8,	1/4 "	" 16	44	32,	6.6	6.6	1.25
No o	=-16 11	11 22	6.6	50	44	66	1 25

WIRE STAPLE COMPANY.

No. 304 BRANCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



LIPMAN'S "INDISPENSABLE"



Is the Newest and BEST EYELET MACHINE.

The "Improved and the

Tri-Patent" LIPMAN'S UNIT PUNCH

Hover's Manuscript Paper saves your Eyesight and leaves a Blacker Manuscript. Note, Sermon and Legal Papers.

H. L. LIPMAN, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 51 S. Fourth St.,

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY.

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

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HOE PONY CYLINDER PRESS.

IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.

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THE INLAND PRINTER OFFICE.

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INKOLEUM!



For reducing and refining instantly without impairing the color, all kinds of Printing and Lithographic Inks, no matter how old or stiff, to any consistency required, and making them work clear, free and easy, on any kind of Press and on any kind of Press on the Ink of Press and on any kind of Press on the Ink of Price (Half 1b. Bottle), so cents. Order "INKOLEUM" from your Type Foundry or Paper Warghouse. If they cannot supply you, we will send it to any part of the U.S. on receipt of price, and 25 cents additional to prepay express charges.

Electrine Manuf'g Co., Manufacturers, ST. PAUL, MINN. OFFICE, 99 East Third Street

20 Mill Siven COFFIN. DEVOE & CO. IMPOSTESS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.





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IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS ON

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, CHROMOS, FANS, CALENDARS, ETC.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Catalogue (with discount) to printers only, sent on APPLICATION WITH YOUR BUSINESS CARD.

A special Catalogue of Hand Scraps, Visiting Cards, etc., adapted to card printers' wants, sent free.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all varicties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. E. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representatives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing Presses, all sizes.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

W. G. Walker & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty Power Press, and Printers' Supply House.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 2[®] Dearborn street, Chicago.
Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri,

FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Millbury, Mass., Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, etc. Branch office, 150 Nassau street, New York. Walter C. Bennett, Manager.

IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, office and factory, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beckman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston: 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York. J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York. J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street. New York.

street, New York.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses. Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved).

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York.
C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.
33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward L. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS-COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Paper of every description.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

 F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.
 Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis. Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass See advertisement.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PERFORATED NUMBERS.

P. F. Van Everen, 116 Nassau street, New York.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York.
The largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John McConnell & Co., Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Keystone Quoin.

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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Type Foundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.

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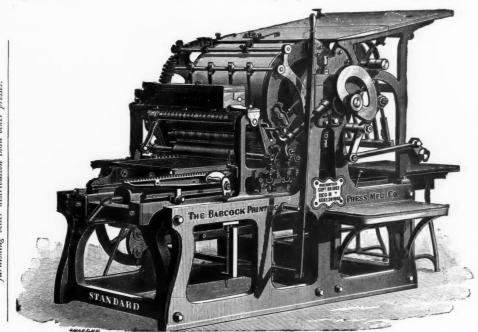
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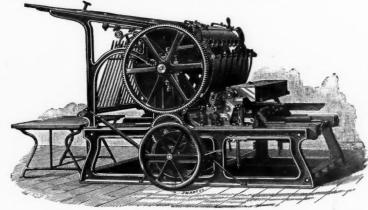
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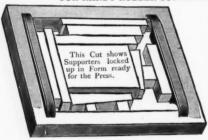
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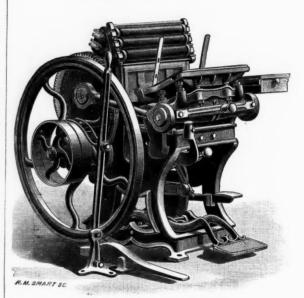
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ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO. MARDER, LUSE & CO., 141, 143 Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. H. NIEDECKEN & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS. MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. PAUL, MINN. *INC. P. KINGSBURY, 408 Felix St., ST. JOSEPH, MO. C. P. KINGSBURY, 408 Felix St., ST. JOSEPH, MO. *L. GRAHAM & SON, 101 Gravier St., NEW ORLEANS, LA. *WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 930 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. *WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 930 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

*J. J. PASTORIZA, *JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., 89, 91 Congress St., HOUSTON, TEX. ATLANTA, GA. ROBT. LOWELL, Third and Market Sts., LOUISVILLE. KY. ALLAN C. KERR & CO.. 59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA. *CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI, O. *FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI, O. *LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS. CINCINNATI, O. *CHAS. STEWART PAPER CO., CINCINNATI, O. *CHATFIELD & WOODS, CINCINNATI, O. *ROSS, ROBBINS & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

THOSE MARKED WITH AN * FURNISH CAST ROLLERS OF ANY SIZE PROMPTLY.

The above are the leading houses in their line in the United States. They are kept well stocked with fresh and seasonable goods.

If you order simply Van Bibber's Composition, our "Regular" will be sent. If you want "Rough and Ready," say so, and do not add the word "Composition" to it. Specify Van Bibber's Goods, and see that you get them.

Orders will be promptly filled also by the following Advertising Agencies:
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York; N. W. AYER & SON, Times Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.;
NELSON CHESMAN & CO., 922 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; DAUCHY & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ADDIS M. CARVER, PRINTER AND ELOCU-TIONIST.

NO. II.-BY CHARLES H. BRENAN.

THE death of Augustus Asa Addams was a severe blow to Carver, which he felt keenly. The destroyer had removed the great tragedian when most needed to give his protege the finishing touches which were necessary to steady his ambition, and to make his efforts up the acclivity of fame a triumph. Thus were multiplied the obstacles besetting Carver's pathway to that place in the theatrical world for which nature had seemingly equipped him. If success were to be attained now, he saw that it must be through laborious efforts, unaided by the professional guidance of his great exemplar, and while not wanting in industry nor lacking in courage, yet that fatal defection of character—unsteadiness of purpose—prostrated his efforts and compassed his defeat. His friends beheld with regret that his fitful dream to shine as a bright star in the theatrical firmament was never to be realized.

It was about this time, as surviving theater-goers of that period will remember, that the dramatic stage was graced with and held in abundance a brilliancy of talent rarely surpassed. Carver, therefore, as a promising aspirant for histrionic fame, was thrown into agreeable contact with men of note; and though too erratic to adhere to any chosen line of effort, alternating between the stage, the printing office, and the rostrum, still his associations at this time were of marked benefit to him. As a critic, his judgment was profound in all matters pertaining to the drama, and impartial as to the great actors who stood forth as its ideals. Familiar with the performances of the leading actors, his criticisms were thorough and discriminating. In contrasting the respective merits of Forrest and Addams, he claimed superiority for the latter, and however much his personal preferences may seem to have biased his judgment, it must be admitted that there is some cogency in his method of determining the question. He held that in the same scenes in which Forrest ranted violently, and to the extent that when he left the stage, the audience, especially occupants of the pit, caught the furious infection, and applauded vociferously, Addams, by his more soul-fed and impressive manner, left them so spell-bound that, for a few seconds, the dropping of a pin might have been heard in any part of the house, and that afterward came the applause.

Before reaching his twentieth year, Carver gave numerous readings in Melodeon Hall, Cincinnati. Large houses greeted him, particularly on the occasion of a series of readings for three consecutive nights, when his selections were from Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth and Julius Cæsar. The files of the daily papers sustain the assertion that he acquitted himself with credit, his style displaying much of novelty, taste and elocutionary power.

Not unworthy of mention was Carver's extraordinary verbal memory. Shakespeare, and most of the standard authors in dramatic literature, were so familiar to him that their rich sentences flowed from his lips-ad libitum. It was difficult to quote a strong sentence in any of the leading dram is that he could not tell the play, the act and the scene in which it occurred. This vigor of his organ of eventuality served him also in the minor affairs of life, with astonishing fidelity. Even such comparatively unimportant circumstances as his arrival or departure from places of temporary sojourn, engagements to work at his trade, or to give readings, his tenacious memory could recall with chronological exactitude. The facility with which he could commit to memory the words of a leading part, and prepare himself for its performance, is shown by the following instance: At the People's Theater, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1859, Henry Gossin was billed for Ingomar, the occasion being a benefit to the management, and seats had been sold for a crowded house. Three hours before the curtain was to rise, Gossin was taken sick, and would not be able to appear. Dramatic talent did not abound in that region in those days, and to supply the vacancy in a leading part was well-nigh impossible. The play of Ingomar, with Ingomar left out, would hardly give public satisfaction, nor could the management think of refunding the money received for tickets, with a great degree of complacency. But the disquieted manager suddenly bethought him of Carver, and a silver edge began to fringe his dark cloud of despair. Hastening to the printing office where Carver was at work, he laid before the typo the exigencies of the situation, and insisted that he should take Gossin's part in the play. Carver remonstrated, stating that he had never learned the part, which was important and difficult, although he had witnessed the play repeatedly; and for him to appear unprepared would be a damage to himself, personally, as well as to the management. But no excuse or expostulation would suffice to drive off the inexorable manager, who declared his willingness to go before the curtain, apologize to the people and trust to their clemency, letting Carver walk through the play, and read his lines from a book. Such persistency was irresistible, and Carver yielded. Retiring to his room he twice read each speech of the barbarian, and then repaired to the theater. The promised apology was made by the manager, the curtain rung up, and Carver went through his part without the aid of book or prompter, frequently bringing down the house by the splendor of his effort. Many of his auditors afterward declared that Gossin's sickness had proved a blessing to the public for once, while the merits of the professional and the amateur actors were contrasted in the daily papers in a manner highly favorable to the latter.

While in Cincinnati, Carver held the foremanship of the Commercial, and also of other papers, as well as of book and job offices at different times. When the job department of the Enquirer, with the popular Pick Russell as superintendent, was brought to such a state of perfection that it was generally acknowledged to be one of the most complete of the kind in the United States, Carver was Russell's assistant in making the needed innovation, which brought it to its high state of efficiency and reputation. Visitors from New York and other cities often called to inspect the establishment. The proprietors introduced Russell as the master hand, and he in turn would present Carver as the one to whom credit was due for planning and perfecting the details that had resulted in such completeness. Before the Enquirer job office had become thus equipped, Carver had printed the first mammoth colored circus bill ever produced west of New York City, and afterward much of this class of work found its way there from the metropolis and other cities.

When Scripps, Bross & Spears commenced business in Chicago, I think in 1851, Carver was employed by them, and selected all the job type, and much of the machinery for their extensive job office. Shortly after, when the Democratic Press was about starting, Carver was intrusted with the selection of the type and outfit, and placed in charge of the newsroom, to give it a send-off. The make-up was left entirely to him, and while its foreman, the Democratic Press was a model paper in typographical appearance. Every advertisement began with a two-line letter; all cuts were excluded; perfect uniformity prevailed throughout its columns in regard to headings, dash rules, capitalization, punctuation, italics, etc. But Chicago had not then become sufficiently advanced in taste to warrant so radical a change in newspaper typography, and in a few years the stringent rules at first enforced were abandoned, and the old-time features allowed to creep in.

(To be continued.)

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

GAZETTE-JOURNAL OFFICE, Hastings, Nebraska. Some beautifully executed specimens of colored work.

AUGUST BECKER, Brooklyn. A very handsome ragged-edge business card; also notification of removal.

J. O. SCHORN & COMPANY, Lexington, Kentucky. Business card in black, lake and gold. Plain, neat and unpretentious.

D. R. Forbes, Londonderry, Pennsylvania. Several very creditable samples of what may be styled every-day work—neat and clean jobs.

BISHOP BROTHERS' PRINTING COMPANY, Kansas City. A varied assortment of commercial and general work, characterized by good taste and effectiveness.

E. BUEHL & COMPANY, Memphis. A unique and attractive business card. It is original in design and well balanced, though the presswork and register might be materially improved.

A review of a large number of other specimens has unavoidably been left over till next issue.

PERSONALS.

D. S. Sperry, of Brown, Tracy & Co., St. Paul, shed the light of his benign countenance upon the sanctum of The Inland Printer, a few days ago.

THE genial face of Frank W. Wood, agent of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, has recently adorned the sanctum of THE INLAND PRINTER. He reports business good and growing.

WE acknowledge a call from the affable and gentlemanly representative of Benton, Waldo & Co., Mr. V. C. Chase, who has been spending several days in our midst. He is quite elated by the business outlook.

A PLEASANT call from Mr. Herbert Baker, of St. Paul, a genial gentleman, a good printer, and a valued contributor to THE INLAND PRINTER, enabled us to wish him a happy new year and many returns of the season.

G. E. KIRKPATRICK, editor of the *Star*, Rushford, and Chas. R. McKenney, editor and proprietor of the *Sentinel*, Lake City, Minnesota, have recently been on a trip to Chicago, and paid their respects to THE INLAND PRINTER office.

DURING the past month we had the pleasure of a friendly call from Mr. W. H. Musselman, of Breslau, Germany, representative of the house of J. M. Huck & Co., one of the leading European type foundries. He is a thorough, wide-awake man of business, and a courteous, entertaining gentleman.

CHICAGO NOTES.

A PROPOSITION to reduce the working hours of the day from ten to nine will be considered by Chicago Typographical Union at its January meeting.

THE *Daily Trade Bulletin*, published by Howard, White & Co., has been enlarged, and is now the largest daily commercial circular published in the United States.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Company recently filled an order for stationery from Cairo, Egypt. It took thirty days for the letter and order to reach its destination.

JOHN GLEASON, who learned the printing business in Milwaukee, but who for many years has been considered one of Chicago's best job printers, died January 4, aged 40 years.

ARTHUR MOODY, a compositor employed on the *Inter Ocean*, was presented by his better half with a ten-pound boy, December 22. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him much joy.

WE are indebted to *The American Florist*, of this city, for the illustration of "Wootton," the residence of George W. Childs, near Philadelphia, which appears in our present issue.

Mr. Henry Askew, a printer well known in this city, is advertising agent and circulator for the Labor Age, of Cincinnati, a new weekly journal, devoted to the interests of organized labor.

MESSRS. MADDEN AND KELLY have been elected delegates to the fourth annual session of the Illinois State Labor Association, by Chicago Typographical Union. The convention meets at Springfield, on Tuesday, January 25.

THE last issue of *The Craftsman* calls Mr. Allexon's attention to Mr. Peyton's (of New York) challenge for a rule-bending contest, and asks what reply he will make. "Our" Mr. Allexon never challenges. He only smiles at the challenger.

HOWARD, WHITE & Co., of this city, have just put in their pressroom three circular folders, constructed especially for them by the Brown Folding Machine Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania. These folders are attached to Hoe pony presses, and together, deliver over ten thousand circulars per hour, ready for inserting in envelopes.

THE Hamilton (Canada) Evening Times, December 31, under the head of "An Enterprising Printer," said: "Mr. John B. Jeffery, formerly of this city, and General Manager of the Jeffery Printing Company, Chicago, has just returned from New York, where he has been for the past month. During his absence he purchased the entire outfit of circus and menagerie engravings, pictorials, etc., belonging to

the estate of the late James Reilly—the oldest circus printing establishment in New York—and has forwarded the same by freight to Chicago. This will give his house the largest assortment of show printing pictorials in the world."

WALTER LLOYD, a Chicago printer, has patented a chase. The improvement consists in the chase being adjusted to the size of the form to be locked up. Four bars are notched in such a manner as to adapt themselves to the size of the form, and dispense with the wood and metal furniture. A wedge secures the four bars, thus making the type immovable.

OUR esteemed friend, Mr. John P. Weyant, formerly of Chicago and Philadelphia, than whom a better printer and whole-souled man cannot be found throughout the length and breadth of the United States, is now connected with the enterprising firm of Johnson Brothers, artistic job printers, San Antonio, Texas. Both are deserving of congratulation.

James Williams ("Big Jim"), a well-known tourist compositor was burned to death in Toronto, November 25. It is presumed that the lamp exploded while he was asleep in a chair in his room, as he was found seated at the table with his clothing almost entirely consumed, and the lamp broken beside him. He worked in Chicago three or four years ago. Toronto Typographical Union took charge of his remains.

A COMPARATIVELY new candidate for public favor appears in the Goss Perfecting Newspaper Press, and Rotary Duplicate Color Press, manufactured by the Goss Printing Press Company, of this city—orders for which have already been filled for the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Herald; Kansas City News; Bridgeport (Connecticut) Post; Springfield (Ohio) Times; and St. Joseph (Missouri) News. Our February issue will contain an illustration and description of the same.

The Knight & Leonard Company succeeds the old and well-known firm of Knight & Leonard, who were recently burned out. The officers are Charles A. Knight, president and treasurer; Charles E. Leonard, vice-president and manager; H. A. Rogers, secretary. The business office is at present located at 142 Dearborn street, but the company will occupy the old quarters, at 105, 107 and 109 Madison street, as soon as the building is completed, which is being pu-hed as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and which is being reconstructed with a special object to suit the requirements of the business.

REMOVAL.—The well-known Butler Paper Company have removed to their new and commodious quarters situated at 183, 185 and 187 Monroe street, one of the most eligible business locations in the city. The building is five stories and basement in height, sixty feet front, with a depth of one hundred and ninety feet, and is well supplied with reight and passenger elevators, and all modern conveniences. The reliability and standing of this house is too well-known to require more than a notice of removal, because no matter where the location may be, old and new customers alike will be sure to find it. Through inadvertence the old location is given in the advertisement of the present issue.

A CRACK-BRAINED resident of Chicago, evidently afraid to use his own name, but who signs himself "An Anarchist," sends the following screed to the November issue of The Printer published in London, England: "Sir,-Some one from England sends me Printer for May, with passage following marked: 'The recent strikes .- While here disorders are the exception, the patience of working men under long privation commands admiration,' and you ask, 'How do we account for this?' Ask Ludwig Buchner: 'When ruled by despotism, men become hypocritical, submissive slaves, destitute of honor and dignity, who do everything to please their rulers; while, in a free state, they learn to respect themselves.' The patience of workmen under long privation commands admiration! Good God! Admiration of whom? Of the same class that admire the Chinee for his submissiveness. Yes, it is true, that even printers-a very conservative class of aristocratic laborers-are beginning to know their rights. I am glad to have the honor of acquaintance with 'lady comps.' here, who rebel against being slaves of a slave. The 'pestilent rubbish' you read in a Boston paper must have got in your head when you wrote that paragraph. Please print this from one who one time gained the admiration of his master for submissiveness to slavery, but who is now "AN ANARCHIST."

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

The Bismarck Tribune, established in 1873, is the oldest newspaper in northern Dakota.

THE New York World, one of the most successful of newspapers, is about to open offices in London and Paris.

It is reported that the Brooklyn Eagle will remove to a more extensive building some time during the spring.

THE *Tribune* and *Journal*, the only dailies in Minneapolis, are controlled by one management, and have but one foreman over both.

CHARLES T. PEYTON, of New York City, publishes a challenge in the *Union Printer* to any job compositor for a "brass-rule" contest.

HENRY EGBERT, an octogenarian member of Typographical Union No. 6, died on Monday, January 3, at his residence, on Decatur street, Brooklyn.

FIFTY-SEVEN cases are represented on the St. Louis *Republican*. Mr. Richard Sittig is the foreman, and his assistants are Messrs. Shaw, Farley and Remnitz.

THERE are over one hundred patents on the presses used by some of the New York city papers. One office can turn out three thousand complete papers per minute.

MUSKEGON, Michigan, No. 168, and Montreal (Pressmen) No. 30, have recently taken out charters, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

FIVE unions will be entitled to four delegates each at the Buffalo convention in June next. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington, are the "big five."

HAMMOND & JONES, the well-known steampower printers, of Baltimore, have recently moved into new and more commodious quarters, situated at 112 East German street, near Calvert.

THE printing trade in Cincinnati is reported as being very dull, many of the book and job offices doing literally nothing, while "subs" are reported plentiful in all the newspeper offices.

Boston union has appointed a committee to look after the State printing, consisting of Messrs. Wilkins, Holland and Querin. The contract, which runs for five years, will be awarded during the present month.

APPLICATION for a charter under the International Typographical Union has been made by the printers of Calgary, Province of Alberta, northwest territories, Dominion of Canada. Westward the star of empire, etc.

SENATOR CULLOM, of this state, has introduced a bill into the United States senate to advance wages of night employés in the government printing office to sixty cents per thousand ems, and fifty cents per hour.

PROVIDENCE Typographical Union has chosen the following officers: President, John C. Hurll; vice-president, T. L. Horan; recording and corresponding secretary, John P. Dolan; financial secretary, Owen M. Gledhill; treasurer, James J. Murray.

CAPTAIN W. J. HILLIGAS, editor of the Anderson (Indiana) Democrat, appointed to be chief of one of the divisions in the pension bureau at Washington, at a \$2,000 salary, will decline, for the reason, as he states, that he cannot afford to move his family to Washington for a two-years' tenure of office.

AT a recent meeting of Dayton (Ohio) union, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Hugo F. Schneider, president; Thos. R. Cooper, vice-president; Harry B. Mitchell, corresponding secretary (122 Garfield street); Lawrence Straub, financial secretary; L. C. Peacock, treasurer; John Hess, sergeant-at-arms.

A LADY correspondent writes as follows, under date of December 30: "I received today a copy of The Inland Printer. I thank you for it. I want to ask, if you know of any other woman who owns and runs a job printing office. I know of several who publish papers, but none who are exclusively job printers. I would send specimens of my work, but I do dislike to be made fun of. I have hosts of friends among the printers of this city; all help me and encourage all they

can." Our fair correspondent can rest assured that THE INLAND PRINTER has a higher mission than to make fun of a woman nobly battling for recognition and a livelihood, and, when she knows its editor better, will not let such a fear disturb her ambition.

THE printers of Marion, South Carolina, have a society for mutual improvement. In connection with it is a savings department. Each man pays one dollar to join the society, and ten cents per week. Members are not allowed to draw the money until the end of the year, and not then, unless the draft is signed by the secretary and treasurer, and countersigned by the president.

A NONDESCRIPT, named Chapman, has introduced a bill in the Illinois senate, providing that 250 convicts be employed in the penitentiary, at Joliet, in printing and binding school books, which are to be distributed, free of cost, to needy scholars, throughout the state. Now, we are aching to publish the likeness of this brilliant statesman, as it might give a clue to the recapture of an escaped lunatic!

It is stated that the senate committee will report against the confirmation of Public Printer Benedict, on the ground that he is ineligible for the position, under the requirement of the law, which expressly stipulates that the appointee shall be a practical printer, which he is not. It is also reported that, in case of his rejection, the appointment will go to his brother, who is now chief clerk.

THE printers of the New York World office started a building association about two months ago. On Monday, January 3d, about \$4,000 was put up at auction. Two of the employés took it up, and hereafter, instead of paying rent, they will pay a weekly or monthly sum to the association. In about nine years, under their engagements, they will have houses of their own, without incumbrances.

MR. THOMAS WETZLER, Jr., of Lancaster, Ohio, has been appointed to a clerkship in the government printing office. His father is the proprietor and publisher of the Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle, and was for many years foreman of the state printing office in Columbus, and a respected member of No. 5. Mr. Wetzler, Sr., was an applicant for the position of public printer, and would have made a good one.—The Craftsman.

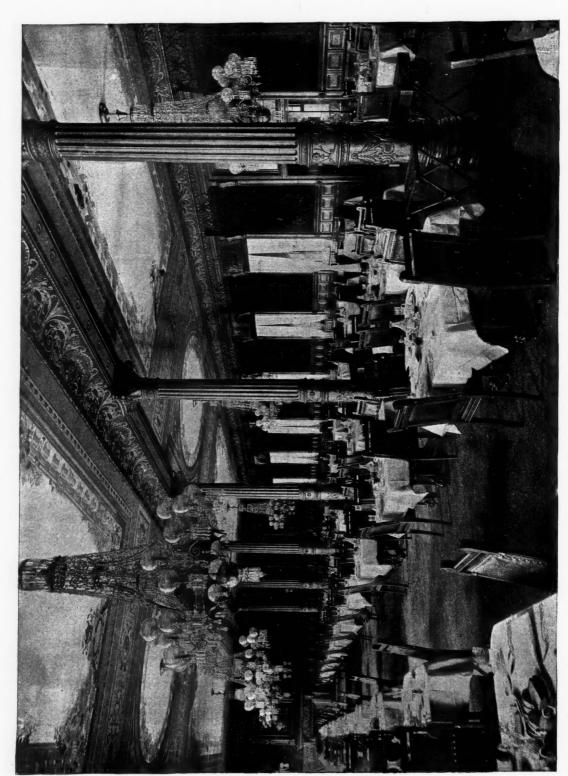
MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia Ledger, sent a fifty-dollar bill to each of his compositors on Christmas, with his best wishes. He put the money into the envelopes himself. Once he made a mistake, and picked up two fifty-dollar notes instead of one. Looking at the name on the envelope, he said, "Well, he buried a child this year. I guess he'll need them both." In all, Mr. Childs gave away \$25,000 in Christmas presents.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from New Haven, says: At a recent meeting of our union there was a committee of three appointed to prepare a statement for publication in The Inland Printer, concerning the way the Executive Council are acting in regard to the use of plates, but will have to let the matter lie over till the next issue. The Evening Union is using plates, despite the protest of our union, and, although two letters have been sent to that paper, concerning the same, the answers received have been evasive.

GOOD WORK PAYS.—Mr. Chas. Johnson, of Johnson Brothers, San Antonio, Texas, publisher of *The Neat Printer*, writes: "Trade has increased with us during the past twelve months. We have recently been compelled to move to more commodious quarters. From a one-room shop, with two Challenge presses, we have grown to occupy a two-story building, and now run three jobbing and two cylinder presses. We aim to do good work only, and to do it at a profit." These young men's heads are level.

AT a recent meeting of the Minneapolis Typographical Union, D. R. Getchell was elected president, and the executive board was filled by the election of M. G. Molan and F. G. Sprague. The full roster of officers is as follows: President, D. R. Getchell; vice-president, C. W. Hills; recording and corresponding secretary, G. W. Morey; financial secretary, John W. Hays; treasurer, Miss Emma Flickinger; sergeant-at-arms, John P. Hinkel; doorkeeper, Eugene Hiland; executive board, Wm. B. Hammond, J. L. Wallace, M. G. Molan, F. G. Sprague; delegates to Trades' and Labor Assembly, M. G. Molan, D. R. Getchell, Ed. J. Souther, J. P. Hinkel, Frank Hoover.





PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Whiting Paper Company report an excellent fall trade.

THE straw-board mills shut down from December 20 to January 3.

THERE has been incorporated at Newark, New Jersey, The Dover Fiber Company. Capital stock, \$100,000.

It is reported that a northern company contemplates building a paper mill near Ashville, North Carolina.

A NEW paper-machine will soon be placed in No. 1 Paper Mill, at Franklin, New Hampshire, costing \$50,000.

THE Champion Paper and Card Company, East Pepperell, Massachusetts, has been organized, with a capital stock of \$75,000.

THE capacity of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Massachusetts, is taxed to the utmost to keep pace with orders. There seems to be no limit to the demand for its hand-made papers.

THE Colt Mill, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has filled the order for the supply needed for silver certificates, and begun work on the national paper currency again, which differs a little from the others.

MEGARGEE BROTHERS, paper manufacturers, of Philadelphia, have had a receiver appointed. It is stated their liabilities are \$142,000; assets \$202,000. Disagreement among the partners is supposed to be the cause of action.

The New York *Herald's* contract for a supply of paper for the next year has been awarded to Crocker, Burbank & Co., and the Susquehanna Water-Power and Paper Company. The price paid is $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

MR. GEORGE PHILLIPS, of Binghampton, California, has made an organ containing four hundred pipes, the longest being sixteen feet. All the pipes are made of old newspapers, rolled and fastened with a paste of glue and alum.

A PAPER mill at Savannah is making paper from eighty-seven and one-half per cent rice straw, and twelve and one-half per cent palm leaves. It is sold for twenty per cent less than jute paper, and is said to be superior in character.

A SINGLE sheet of paper, seventy-two inches wide and seven and three-quarters miles long, was made without a break at the Remington Paper Company's mill, at Watertown, New York, a few days ago. The sheet weighed 2,207 pounds.

THE L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, have used up an edition of 10,000 of their ledger diaries for 1887, by sending a copy to each of their customers and friends, with the "compliments of the season!"

A CERTIFICATE of incorporation has been issued to the Harper's Ferry Paper Co., organized for the purpose of the manufacture of wood pulp, paper, etc. The principal office is to be at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. The capital stock is limited to \$250,000.

A NEW design for water-marking paper in a manner that will produce shaded effects in the designs spread upon the body of the sheet, has been patented by Zenas Crane, Jr., of Dalton, Massachusetts. The designs are pressed on the dandy roll, by means of increasing or reducing the thickness of the pulp while the sheet is forming.

THERE are in Spain no less than one hundred and thirteen mills making cigarette paper. This shows how enormous the consumption of that kind of paper must be in the Peninsula and Balearic Isles, as well as in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillipine Islands, to which colonies a goodly portion is shipped.

THE Haverhill Paper Company, Bradford, Massachusetts, is making some changes in its steam plant, by an addition to its present boiler house, in which it has placed a new 72-inch steam boiler. The boiler was built after specifications furnished by the Hartford Steam-Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, which also furnished plans of setting for the same, especially adapted for the burning of cheap fuel.

CHAFFEE & CALLENDER, the Glendale Massachusetts manila paper manufacturers, who have been in business together since 1872, have dissolved, after a successful business career, and C. C. Callender has bought the property. He will organize the Callender Paper Co.,

and probably considerably enlarge the business, as his site has the best power on the Housatonic river, being estimated at 2,000 horse-power.—United States Paper Maker.

THE Paper Trade Journal says: The paper makers of the Oakland Paper Co., North Manchester, Connecticut, were agreeably surprised when their superintendent told them that their hours of labor, from and after January I, would be shortened six hours, and that the mill would not start up till six o'clock on Monday morning. Such acts of kindness shown them by Mr. Pulsifer, the treasurer, are appreciated and not soon forgotten by the men.

THE Council Bluffs, Iowa, Paper Company began the manufacture of paper on the 15th November, at the "old stand," two miles southeast of the city. The capacity of the mills is increased two-thirds beyond their former maximum. Among the additions which have been made to their mechanical capacity is a stack of seven new calenders. The motive power of the mills is furnished by two engines, one of which is a 125-horse, and the other a 15-horse. These powerful engines are supplied with the best brand of steam gauges, water gauges, and other indicators.

The Western Paper Trade says: The new paper mill to be built on the Lawson canal at Menasha, Wis., by Mr. William Gilbert, of this city, will be devoted to the manufacture of writing and fine book papers. It will cost not far from \$100,000, and will not be ready to set in motion before next fall. Connected with the paper mill will be an envelope and box factory, and the manufacture of papeteries and fine goods will be inaugurated. This will be the only factory of the kind west of Massachusetts. The water for making this grade of paper will be obtained from artesian wells. The talk now is that within the next twelve months, six or eight large mills will be erected on the new water power utilized by the Lawson canal, adding several hundred thousand dollars to the working capital of Menasha, and about 1500 to the population.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The business of the Brown Folding Machine Co., of Erie, Pennsylvania, for 1886, was twice that of 1885. This speaks well for the folding machinery made by this concern. They have recently sold to Gier & Co., of Buffalo, New York, the Herald Publishing Co., of Omaha, and Warren Publishing Co., of Akron, Ohio, one each of their Monarch Combination folders, besides receiving numerous other orders for different styles of machines.

WE acknowledge the receipt of, from the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Massachusetts, several copies of their Ledger Diary for 1887. This company have for thirty-five years made a specialty of linen ledgers, the materials of which are today recognized as the standard for strength of fiber, erasing and writing qualities, while for blank books they have the desirable quality of durability. Each sheet is water-marked with trade mark of name and date.

VAN BIBBER & COMPANY, manufacturers of roller composition, Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, are known in almost every establishment where a printing press is used, throughout the length and breadth of the country, and they have won this proud preëminence by merit, and by merit alone. Their "Regular" composition, 30 cents per pound; "Champion" (re-casting) composition, 35 cents per pound; and "Rough and Ready," 35 cents per pound, are respectively adapted for any class of work, for any make of press, and for every kind of climate. See advertisement.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ANNUAL.

We acknowledge the receipt of N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual for 1886,—which contains a carefully prepared list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, with their circulation, systematically arranged. Its information is exhaustive and interesting, and is indispensable to the *intelligent*, careful advertiser. It is a book of 1,010 pages. Price \$3, freight prepaid. Orders should be sent to N. W. Ayer & Son, Chestnut and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

A GOOD THING IMPROVED UPON.

This cut shows a recent improvement on what has been hitherto considered the best tablet press in the market. All other machines are

merite as the on the Press, are in bring

THIS CUT SHOWS THE MACHINE IN A PERPENDICULAR POSITION, AFTER THE PAPER HAS BEEN PUT IN.

meritorious only so far as they imitate or infringe on the Golding Tablet Press, and proceedings are now being taken to bring these infringers to

> time. Prices have been reduced to \$7.50 and \$14.

Full particulars will be found in a circular recently issued by Golding & Co., 183 Fort Hill Square, Boston, Mass., the inventors and manufacturers.

We content ourselves now by printing a few opinions from parties using these machines, and our Liquid Cement and Elastic Composition.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

John Carter & Co., paper dealers, Boston: It would be difficult for us to get along without it. Everyone doing blocking should have one —John McIntosh, binder, etc., Boston: The great advantage is in getting at both sides of a pad without a possibility of the paper slipping or twisting in any way. I like it. —Richard Davis, mercantile stationer, Boston: It gives entire satisfaction,—Angell's printing office, New York City: One week's use of the Tablet Press pays for its cost.—G. A. Gwodall, Brockton, Mass.: With it the cost of blocking is comparatively nothing.—J. L. Pearson, Washington, D. C.: One of the best investments ever made by this office; would not part with it for ten times the price if we could not replace it.—Proctor Bros., Gloucester, Mass.: Makes blocking a pleasure; do not see how it can be improved.—O. A. Carleton & Co., Providence, R. I.: It is the most complete machine for its purpose we ever saw. Would not know what to do without it.—II. C. Stone, Camden, New York: Am more than pleased with the press, and wonder how I ever got along without it.—IV. A. Allen, Sanford, Maine: I can block paper four times faster with your machine than I could without it.—Idodon, Reese & Dixon, Crisfield, Maryland: Gives complete satisfaction, and is well worth the money you ask for it.—A. C. Porteous, Cornwall, Onlario: Surpasses my expectations in every point. It is complete, yet simple. Your Cement is excellent, also.

Mr. John Thomson, manufacturer of the Universal and Colt's Armory printing and embossing presses, has moved to the ground floor, Potter building, 143 Nassau street, New York.

A HOUSE in New York, twenty-two years established, dealing with nearly all the stationers would like to have the agency for some good article in the stationery line, would pay cash and buy in large quantities for exclusive agency. Best of references given. Address with particulars, MOORE & WARREN, 57 John St., New, York.

CHEAP—News and job office in town of 1,300 in northwestern Kansas. Big subscription; big advertising and job patronage. Reason for selling; want to retire. Refurnished throughout two years ago. Paper in 11th volume. Address, with stamp, "B. B." care INLAND PRINTER.

O YOU WANT ME?—Seven years practical experience in book, job and news. Five years business manager, weekly. Position with No. 1, coanty seat, republican paper, and chance to purchase interest if O. K., desired, Address C., care of Inland Printer.

POREMAN OR MANAGER—Advertiser, who has had long and varied experience in above positions, in this country and in England, desires a situation in ei-her capacity. Good references. Address PRINTER, 549 Temperance St., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—A first-class small job office, consisting of an 8th and 4th medium Gordon, late styles of type, stands, cases, etc. Used less than one year. Itemized list sent upon application. Address "UNION," care of Inland Printer.

POR SALE—Complete second-hand outfit for a 6, 7 or 8 column newspaper, at low price. Address care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE.—Several hundred pounds Farmer, Little & Co. agate type, used in a railway guide; most of this type is good as new; also a large quantity of brass rule; also eight shift-bar Hoe chases, 25 by 38½ inside. PRICE, LEE & CO., New Haven, Conn.

PRESS WANTED.—I have a half-medium Globe press, 13 x 19½ good second-hand pony cylinder press of about 22 x 30. J. S. HOERNER, Highand, Ill.

ACRIFICE SALE—\$650 cash will purchase an almost new job office in Chicago, invoicing over \$1,600. Four cabinets and a patent stand, filled with type mainly Johnson and Marder, Luse & Co. 11 by 17 quarto Gordon, and 7 by 11 old style Gordon. 30 inch Gem Paper Cutter, galleys, stone, sticks, borders, etc. Best selected styles of type obtainable. Must be sold, by order of mortgagee, at once. Address G. W., care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

WANTED.—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission, Address, W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A Routing machine (second-hand) in good order. State full particulars to FREE PRESS CO., London, Canada.

WANTED.—A Washington hand press in exchange for ink of our own manufacture, at net prices. BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED.—The address of employing printers wishing the new specimen book of general materials issued by THE MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO., Middletown, N. Y.



LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCE TO LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.



FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio, . \$3.00 per Ream. 16 " " . 4.00 " " 16 " Royal, . 4.00 " " 20 " Double Cap, 5.00 " " 24 " " 6.00 " "

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

GRAY'S FERRE

PRINTING-INK

WORKS.

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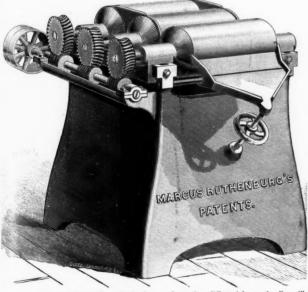
C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

.:.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK. 66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE. 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.



The advantages of an absolutely smooth running, differential geared roller mill, are apparent to any one familiar with this class of machinery. The differential speed is obtained by the varied pitch of the worms. The rolls being of chilled cast from give a very hard, dense surface not liable to discolor the finest tinted inks, while the smooth motion of the rolls makes it possible to grind as smoothly with one passage through the rolls as with three passages through a spur-geared machine. The rolls are different sizes according to capacity of machine; the centre one being stationary and the end ones adjustable to and fro, their adjustment not altering the relation of the gearing.

Mills, involving the same principles, for grinding paste, blacking, dyes, etc., made at short notice. They are also adapted for gradual reduction flour milling.

MALDICE PRINCILLENDILLEG Circin moti.

MARCUS RUTHENBURG, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Whiting Paper Co.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

DAILY PRODUCT:

TWENTY TONS OF FINE PAPER

Library Numbers PERFORATED. Sizes. All Gummed. 8c to 30c per loo. P. F. VAN EVEREN. II6 Nassau St. New York

THE NEW STYLE NOISELESS

Liberty Job Printing Press.



Five Sizes built: 13 x 19, 11 x 17, 10 x 15, 9 x 13 and 7 x 11, inside of Chase.

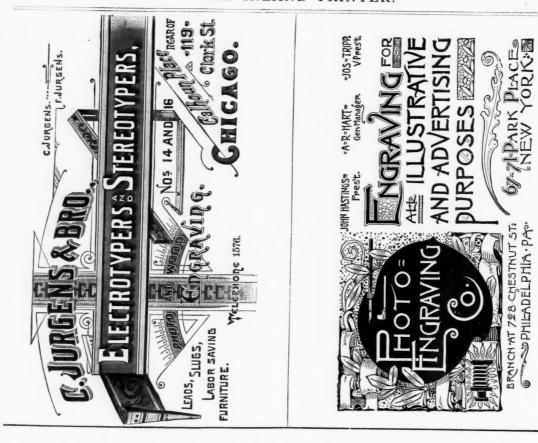
CIRCULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The Liberty Machine Works,

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works and Printers' Warehouse, SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

54 Frankfort St.

NEW YORK.





BOOKBINDERS' & STATIONERS

WIRE STITCHING

Eleven Different Styles 1,200 and 1,300 in Use

Stitching Machine, which the back of the Book. through center of the fold and HIS cut represents

Used by customers on School

DONNELL'S LATEST No. 3

POWER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

Price,	No. 3	3, -	-	-		-		-	\$350.00
65	Steel	Wire,	Round,		-		-		.25
66	44	6.6	Flat,	-		-		-	-35

GUARANTEED.

Only two adjustments-one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

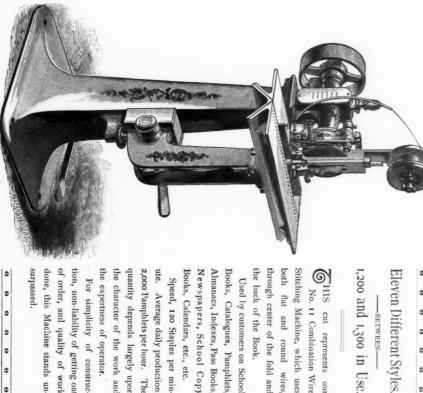
Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either saddle or flat. No adjustment required in changing flat to round wire.

THE ONLY SIMPLE WIRE STITCHING MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

It does not require an expert machinist to keep it in order. This machine forms, drives and clinches a staple from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from one sheet to one-half inch thick through the back or saddle. There are no parts to get out of order. No clogging up with staples. No limit to the amount of ts work. Any girl or boy can operate it from the start. Simple and durable. Weighs 250 pounds.

E. P. DONNELL M'F'G CO.

327 & 329 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL. NEW YORK. 41 & 43 Beekman Street,



For further information, testimonials, etc., address communications to

HENRY G. THOMPSON & SONS, NEW HAVEN, CONN

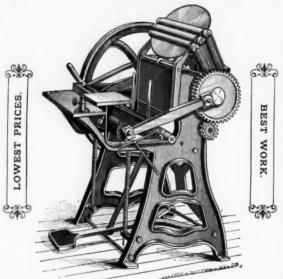
Have CARR and DONNELL WIRE STITCHING MACHINES one-third price charged by the makers.

tion, non-liability of getting out of order, and quality of the expertness of operator. the character of the work and quantity depends largely upon 2,000 Pamphlets per hour. ute. Average daily production, Speed, 120 Staples per min-For simplicity of construcon hand for Lease

Geo. Mather's Sons Printing Inks 60 John St. new york.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS



Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs...\$60.00 Chase 9x13 in.; Plain, Throw-off...\$115.00

" 8x12" " 600" ... 85.00 " 10x15" " " " ... 150.00

" 9x13" " 725" ... 1700.00 " 8x12" Finished, " ... 120.00

" 10x15" " " ... 135.00 " 9x13" " " " ... 140.00

" 8x12" Plain, Throw-off... 100.00 " 10x15" " " ... 190.00

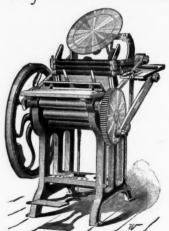
Steam Fixtures, \$12.00. Ink Fountain, \$10.00.

BOXED AND DELLYERED FREE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

A. OLMESDAHL, Manufacturer and Dealer in Presses,

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12, (INSIDE THE CHASE).

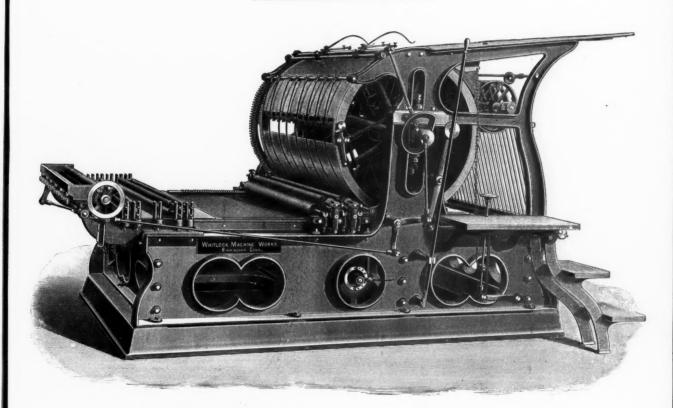
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Whitlock Machine Works

MANUFACTURERS OF



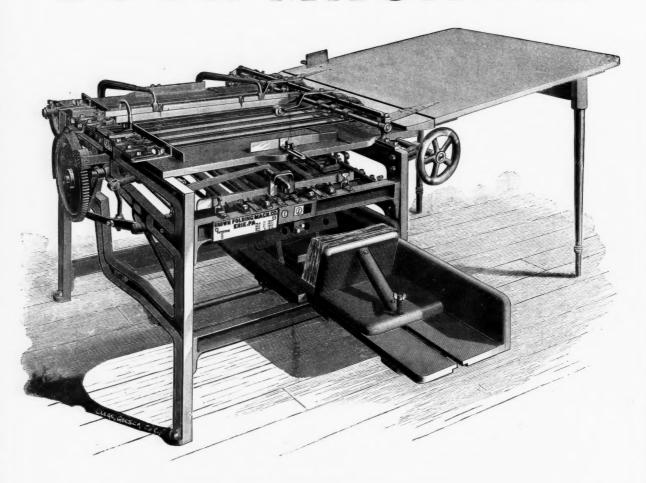
Whitlock Cylinder Presses=

AND=---

Champion Paper Cutters.

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

==3-FOLD== BOOK MACHINE



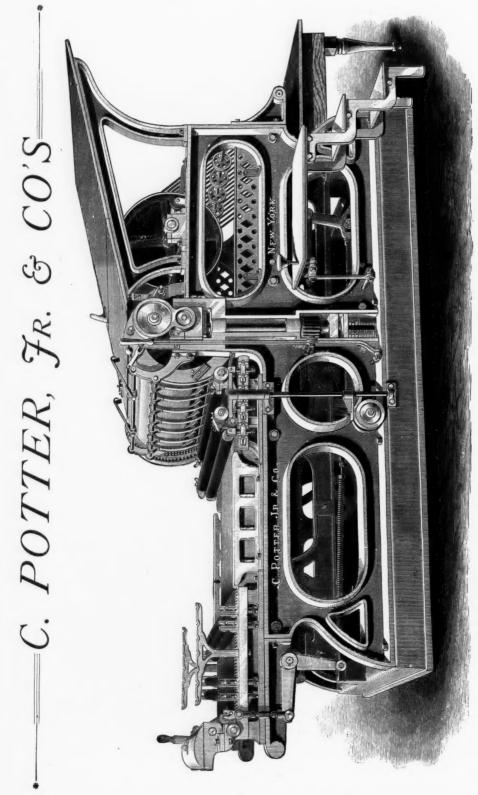
MADE BY

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.,

ERIE, PENN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 13 Park Row.





NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack Steel Shafts, etc., etc., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

12 & I4 Spruce St., NEW YORK.

Western Agents: H. HARTT & CO., 162 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

The Unique Rule Worker.

MPORTANT improvements have been made in this machine, the work of months, which compelled the entire remodeling of the machine. These improvements extend to every part of the machine, and new ways of working. Among these

A new analysis of the parts of diamonds, stars, etc., has given the ability to secure the same results of automatically cutting the various angles on these rules in correct relationship to each other, by new and simpler means.

The springing, deflecting, cramping and binding of the thin saws when sawing an oblique angle in the hard rule, is prevented by a simple means, by which such angles are cut the same as right angles.

Improved means of holding curved rules for cutting.

Improved means of holding electrotype and stereotype plates, engravers' blocks, tint plates, reglet, etc.

A higher grade of saws (for which a gold medal was awarded at New Orleans), made in 6-to-pica, 3-to-pica and nonpareil thicknesses.

A simple, cheap and correct method of sharpening saws, and keeping them true.

Changes in the milling cutters, by which the smoothness and ease of cut is increased, and their durability nearly doubled. We challenge any firm in the United States to produce a finer piece of workmanship. Power can now be readily applied,

We have doubled the amount of work in the machine, almost doubled its weight, and so increased its range and capacity that it is worth several times as much as the first

All who have received our former circulars will receive our new circular. All others interested are requested to send for it.

R. ATWATER & CO.,

MERIDEN, CONN.

P. S.-In the next number of The Inland Printer will be shown our latest improvements in Quoins, which are ahead of all others.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.



MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS,

BOOK-

BINDERS

-AND-

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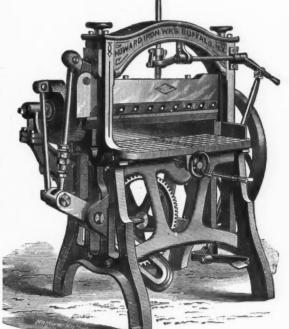
MAKERS

MACHINERY.



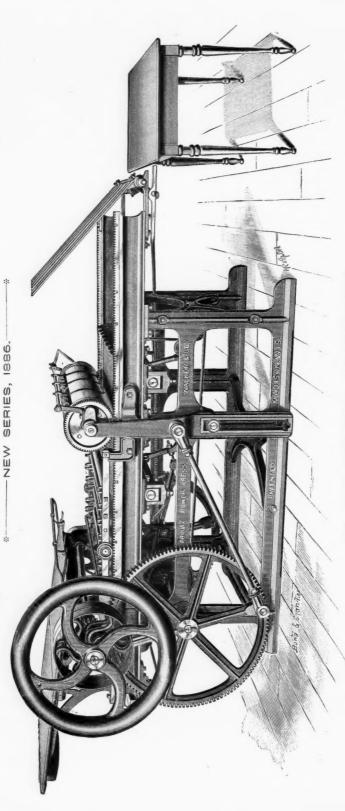


NO BETTER MACHINERY IN THE MARKET.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

The New Prouty Combination Book, News and Job Press.



TO THE PRINTING FRATERNITY:

his class of work to his own office. These book and job presses are the peer of other book presses costing from \$2,000 to \$4,000. It is a very rapid press, turning off easily from 1,500 to 1,500 country printers have been compelled to see the profits which should have been theirs flowing into the coffers of outsiders. Every fairly-to-do country printer now has an opportunity to bring back OR many years first-class book and job presses (of these dimensions) have been a luxury only within the reach of well-to-do city offices. The result has been that printers of ordinary means have been obliged to turn away much large jobwork which legitimately belonged to them. A few favored offices have thus enjoyed a monopoly of this profitable class of work, and the better class of impressions per hour, and if necessary can be run at a still higher rate of speed. It is a gem for any country or city office, and offers the purchaser a saving of from 100 to 300 per cent over other presses of equal worth and capacity.

The Five Roller News and Job Press. SIZES AND PRICES.

				and on board cars.
P. W.	1	Fixtures, boxed	Rollers and Steam	Above prices include Well Fountain, Rubber Blanket, Cast
No. 3.	006	1,200 per hour.	4,800 pounds.	No. 3. 9 col. folio or 6 col. quarto32½ x 46½ inches. 4,800 pounds. 1,200 per hour. 900
No. 2.	800	1,400 per hour.	4,200 pounds.	2. 8 col. folio or 5 col. quarto
No. r.	\$700	1,500 per hour.	3,600 pounds.	I. 7 col. folio x 37 inches.
	Price.	Speed.	Weight.	Size inside bearers,

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Write to W. G. WALKER & CO., Madison, Wis., for Testimonials, Cash Discounts, and beautiful Illustrated Catalogue printed on one of these presses.

The New Prouty Eight Roller Combination Book Press.

	Price	\$750	006	1,100	ountain,
	Speed.		1,400 per hour.	1,200 per hour.	Extra Stocks, Well I
SILES AND INICES.	Size inside bearers.	No. r. 24 x 32 inches3,70 pounds.	27½ x 43½ inches	32 1/2 x 46 1/2 inches5,000 pounds.	Above prices include Rubber Blanket or Hard Packing, Cast Ink Rollers, Extra Stocks, Well Fountain, Roller Molds and Steam Fixtures, boxed and on board cars.
	31	No. r.	No. 2.	No. 3.	A All